THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

General Butler on Labor.

Rights of the Workingmen.

The Colored Balance of Power.

Baltimore Making Wry Faces.

Important New Dominion Advices.

Disgraceful Scenes in Parliament.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PROTECTION TO LABOR.

Letter from General Butler—How Workingmen Live—Suggestions for the Benefit of the Masses.

The New York *Standard* publishes a letter from General Butler to Wendell Phillips, dated May 3, from which we make the following extracts:—

It seems to me that the time has now come for the interference of the Legislature in the investigation at least of the limit of the hours of labor, and the limit of the employment of youth, to determine how far it is best for the State that its children shall be deprived of an opportunity for education and training by the employment of its young life in accumulating the gains of selfish parents or adding to the profits of equally selfish capitalists; also, what safeguards ought to be placed around the lives and limbs of the operatives engaged in managing huge and powerful machines, where a false step or a false motion may cost the life or limb. On this very necessary and important subject our statute books are wholly silent, while the laws of England are dotted all over with penal enactments to preserve the persons of the laborers from accident. Also, to inquire as to what may be done to insure a fair division of the rewards of labor as against the profits of capital. In a word, that the law may intelligently do in this most important relation of life and business what it ought to do, and does do in almost every other—step in and restrain the strong from crushing the weak, and protect the needy against the promptings of avarice or the cruelty of selfishness.

Let the capitalist remember that, unlike England, here the vote of the laborer controls capital in legislation, and that if capital desires to preserve itself from unjust legislation, it must be because labor wields the ballot with intelligence. Let capital also remember that abuses, if any exist, in its relations with labor, cannot be hidden, and may grow all the more magnificent in their proportions from being partially unknown. A wrong understood only to be felt as a fear, is always the most terrible. The voter, uninstructed, will act upon exaggerations and erroneous impressions. The capitalist will refuse the amelioration of evils of which he neither knows the extent, nor perhaps the existence; and, therefore, collision with the operative because of them is inevitable. When that collision comes, the history of all governments shows, capital goes to the wall. Such is the universal result of the struggle of the few, however powerful, against the many, who are still more powerful in their numbers.

We must remember that there are now forming all over the country labor associations, some of whom, feeling what they deem to be—and perhaps rightly—the injustice of the distribution of the rewards of labor between the capitalist and the operative, are demanding legislation that shall control the rate of interest upon money even to the breach and repudiation of contracts already made. Others insist that taxation shall wholly fall upon capital, and that it shall be reached by the short and sure method of the abolition of the public debt, for the payment of the interest of which taxes are now necessarily so heavily imposed. Other associations of labor have deemed it necessary for their self-preservation to refuse to instruct in the art and trade those who are not members, so as to prevent wha they claim to be extortionate reduction o wages by the employment of labor outside of the association which the capitalist can oppress. All these questions are pressing to-day upon the Republican party of Massachusetts, who have for ten years, and will, if guided by wisdom, for many more years, control the legislation and the destinies of the Commonwealth. Now, we know that Massachusetts ideas, Massachusetts statistics, the education of Massachusetts people, quite considerably impress the legislation of the whole country. In everything that depends upon statistical information, in everything that depends upon accurate and thorough knowledge of the details of the subject under consideration, Massachusetts has taken and must still take the lead. But above all, being the pioneer State in manufacturing enterprise, she must settle for herself and for the country the relations of labor and capital employed in manufactures. The Republican party of Massachusetts cannot afford to deny the demand of the operative for shortening the hours of labor, unless it can show the laborer—who is quite intelligent enough to understand—facts that will justify such refusal. He will not take the arbitrary exercise of the power so to do for a sufficient reason for its exercise. The Republican party of Massachusetts cannot afford to refuse to incorporate the co-operative and other associations of the great mass of laborers who are engaged upon the leading manufacturing product of the Commonwealth, the shoe and leather business, because they deem it necessary to combine as against capital for any purpose, unless it can show by a full exposition of the actual facts that such incorporation and such association are not requisite for self-protection, and that all the protection necessarily needed as between capital and labor, and all the adjustment of the rewards between them, can be accomplished by laws applicable to both.

THE COLORED VOTE.

Its Force in Delaware, Maryland, and other States—The Work to be Done.

There are believed to be about 4000 colored voters in the State of Delaware, and as the Democrats heretofore have had majorities of from 1:00 to 2500 only, a vigorous campaign is to be set on foot in that State by the Republicans. The same is true of Maryland where they estimate the colored vote at 30,000 to 35,000. Maryland, it will be remembered, gave Seymour 32,000 majority, and the Republicans now think they can overcome it with the new voters. The Washington *Star* says:—

It is understood that Sella Martin, John M. Langston, Professor of Howard University, Charles H. Peters, Collins Crusor, and other colored speakers of this District, will canvass the State of Delaware, and address themselves more especially to voters of their own race. Also that Postmaster-General Creswell, and Mr. Richard Harrington, of the Washington bar, will take part in the canvass in that State. One result of the overthrow of the Democracy in Delaware will probably be the displacement of Mr. Saulsbury in the United States Senate by Judge Fisher. And should Judge Fisher go to the Senate, Mr. Harrington may, perhaps, succeed him as District Attorney.

It is probable that Messrs. Martin and Langston, and some others named, will also canvass the State of Maryland. Should Maryland go Republican, Mr. Creswell's chances of political preferment will loom up prominently.

In Kentucky the colored vote of 50,000, though not enough to overbalance the heavy Democratic majority of 76,000 given for Seymour, is still formidable enough to enable the Republicans to count upon carrying several of the Congressional districts.

In some half dozen other States where the vote is close, the colored vote, though small, is a decisive element. In Connecticut the negro vote is about 1500, enough to carry it either Republican or Democratic, as the colored voters may choose; and as both parties in that State refused them suffrage, they are in a position to act impartially.

Indiana is another close State, and there the two or three thousand colored voters will very likely turn the scale, as will the ten thousand in Pennsylvania, the five thousand in New Jersey, the seven thousand in Ohio, and twenty thousand in Missouri, and the twelve thousand in New York.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Disgraceful Proceedings During a Debate—Canadian Pacific Railway—Red River News, Etc. Etc.

A SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

TUESDAY, May 3.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, there was a disgraceful scene among members during the discussion on the Northwest bill after it had passed a second reading. Last night, during the first debate arising out of the introduction of the measure, the Hon. Mr. Macdougall bitterly attacked the Hon. Joseph Howe, the Secretary of State, and charged him with being seriously implicated in the troubles which led to his (Macdougall) being driven from the country he was sent to govern.

He appealed to the House to grant a committee of inquiry, and said, with the utmost earnestness, that he had witnesses—he even had witnesses present in the House—who would give complete and convincing testimony that such was the case. This afternoon Mr. Howe took the matter up, and after a number of very warm passages, referred to Mr. Macdougall's letters while at Pembina, characterizing them as mean, cowardly, and sneaking in character. There was a momentary silence at this outburst, and then a storm.

The language used by excited members was certainly unparliamentary. A French member, unable to control his wrath, and at a loss for any subject of complaint against Macdougall, poured the vial of his anger on the head of Dr. Lynch, called him repeatedly a liar, and used other epithets of a decidedly offensive character. Then an English member arose and denounced such language in the House, and a scene ensued which beggars description. Suffice to say that the House took the extraordinary course of adjourning till to-morrow at the dinner recess (6 o'clock). To-morrow the debate will go on, if members are sufficiently cooled down.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD REPORT.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 3.—The Special Committee on Pacific Communication, appointed by the Canadian Senate, has reported. The committee is of opinion that a railway with a gauge of two feet from Fort William to Rainy Lake, steam navigation along Rainy Lake and river to the end of Lake of the Woods, and a road thence to Fort Garry, form the most desirable and practicable route to the Northwest. With regard to a Canadian Pacific Railway, the committee state that such a project has been submitted to them, but that it is so costly, and its importance and necessity have been so overstated, that they have concluded that many years must elapse ere any consideration can be given even to projects for its construction. The American party are jubilant. They say that every tie laid on the Northern Pacific is one vote for annexation.

RUMOR THAT RIEL IS ABOUT TO LEAVE THE RED RIVER COUNTRY—A FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.

OTTAWA, May 5.—A letter from the Red River states that Riel was about to flee the country, being afraid of the Indians.

It is reported here that a number of volunteers are organizing filibustering expeditions in Toronto, and that the arrangements, which are of a secret character, are well advanced. It is said they intend to reach Fort Garry before the Government troops. The report is not generally credited.

THE NEW PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—CHANGE OF BOUNDARY.

OTTAWA, May 5.—In the House of Commons Sir John A. Macdonald explained that several alterations had been made in the Manitoba bill. The boundary lines of the Province have been altered, in order to include Portage la Prairie. The deviations of the boundary would increase the estimated population about 2000. So, in calculating the subsidy to be paid to that country, the basis should be 17,000 persons instead of 15,000.

FIGHTING THE TIGER.

The Animal Disgorges Over $25,000 to One Man in Less Than Six Weeks.

There is a very stringent law against gambling in Louisvisle, says the *Journal* of that city. Even the owner of the house is liable to a heavy penalty if he permits gambling on the premises. Apparently the law is enforced, and the authorities have no official knowledge of any gambling hells, yet they flourish and thrive in many parts of the city. Some of them are conducted almost publicly, any one almost being permitted to enter. Others are more private and select, only the favored few being admitted within their portals. The principal gains of the sharks are from clerks, mechanics, and other workingmen, who are lured to the dens by the hope of doubling their scanty earnings; but in nearly every instance the hope is a delusion, and their hard earnings go to swell the coffers of the keepers, while perhaps their wives and children are suffering for the commonest necessaries of life. In many rare instances, however, the tables are turned, and some "lucky" fellow wins large sums, though, as a general rule, it is again staked at play and lost, as the winner seldom has the good sense to let well enough alone. One of these rare instances, where the winner was able to resist the temptation to continue playing and to save his winnings, occurred in this city last week, and has created great excitement in sporting circles.

The fortunate fellow is a young man who, during last winter, was compelled to ask shelter from the cold of people whom he could not call friends, for then he had none. It is said that he could not borrow a nickel from anybody, as all who knew him thought he could not repay them on account of his extreme poverty. He was so hard up at one time during the winter that he could not buy a shirt to wear, and for weeks went with his coat buttoned around the neck in order to hide the naked fact that he had no shirt. About six weeks since he got possession of about five dollars, and, having no use for so small an amount, thought he would try his luck at faro, and he acted accordingly. At the first sitting he won upward of $2200, and this gave him a start. He deposited nearly all the money securely, and returned to play the same bank another game, and at this sitting won about $700, when the bank refused to allow him to play longer, and closed up. He tackled the "tiger" in other dens again and again with the same remarkable luck until last Tuesday night, when, for the first time, the tide of fortune changed, and he lost $600. At a subsequent encounter he pocketed over $6000. His aggregate winnings in the last six weeks amount to $26,000, and on yesterday he announced his firm determination to renounce gambling forever, and proposes to make good use of the money. He gave an unfortunate brother $5000, and has invested largely in real estate. One good feature of the affair is that, by his fortunate streak of luck, several tigers have been severely crippled, and one or two entirely closed. It might be added that he is no longer shirtless, and has plenty of friends.

THE "CHEMICAL" ENGINE.

A Second Trial and a Second Failure.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 4th inst. says:—Yesterday occurred the second trial between the chemical fire engine and a steamer from the City Fire Department. The result was twofold more disastrous to the reputation of the chemical engine than the first.

On yesterday the rival engines met on perfectly equal terms, the difference, if any, being in favor of the chemical, which used prepared water, its antagonist taking its liquid "plain."

The steamer used by the Fire Department was of the same pattern as that used by the chemical engine, and they both played through the same sized hose. The day was a fine one. There was scarcely a breath of air stirring. The buildings to be played upon were the same as those used before, and which had been repaired for the occasion. The arrangements were so perfect that there could be no advantage taken on either side. Each building was fired by the opposite party, and the time which the building should burn before word was given to play was settled by the umpire. In each case the time was four minutes. The chemical commenced work first, and after the building was well on fire, began operations. In thirty-five minutes it had subdued the flames, and time was called. But the building itself was in a terribly demoralized state. It had burned so much that the mere force of the water, during the last few minutes, when it was thrown in the building, threatened to bring the entire structure down. The east side was almost entirely demolished.

About twenty-five minutes to five, the other building was fired, and, after giving it the same time to burn that was allowed to the first, the Chicago steamer turned its stream on the terribly hot building. So well did the Chicago's boys manage at the hose, and with the pipe, that inside of twenty minutes the last spark was extinguished; and when the smoke died away the structure upon which it had been playing looked but little the worse for its terrible contest with both fire and water.

The management of the chemical had nothing to say to mitigate the defeat. It was conceded that fair play had been shown, and that the rules which were to govern the contest were perfectly observed. There was some plausibility in the assertion that the Chicago had better trained men, but this should be more than counterbalanced by the pretended difference in the effect of the water. Taken altogether the contest yesterday resulted in the most signal defeat on record.

This chemical engine is worked by a force pump, and is not self-acting. Its chemical effect is that derived from a solution of the sulphite of soda, taken up by the water as it passes through the engine.

GENERALITIES.

That's What's the Matter.

The editor of the Easton (Md.) *Star* ought to have the premium as a first-class fool. It loudly proposes that the fifteenth amendment shall be "expunged," and that "black lines shall be drawn around the iniquity." The *Star* had better have its head sponged instead. The fifteenth amendment will draw black lines around Democratic iniquity, sure enough.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

A Queer Lawsuit.

Rochester, Minn., has been the scene of a queer lawsuit between a merchant and a discharged servant-girl, which terminated in the discomfiture of the merchant. The girl sued the merchant for her pay, and he brought in a bill against her to offset it, charging her fifty cents per night for kerosene when her "cousin" called to see her, and one dollar per night each night she worked for herself after the housework was done.

Flourens and Smalley.

Mr. Smalley writes to the New York *Tribune* as follows:—

Letters were sent to my London address for M. Gustave Flourens, as stated in the Beauri letter, but the writers, contests, or purpose of such letters, and Flourens' plans or connection, if any, with the alleged plot, are utterly unknown to me. I came to Paris voluntarily, on Sunday, where I shall remain, to answer questions, if any, as there is nothing in my relations with Flourens to conceal.

Another Nessus.

We believe Nessus has for a long time enjoyed a distinguished reputation on account of that little transaction of his in the shirt business, but at last Nessus has met more than his match in a man who dwells in the romantic village of Hopkinsville, Ky. This man had the smallpox and lived through it without changing his shirt. When convalescent he gave the garment to a colored woman to bury. But utilitarianism and temptation overcame her. She gave it a careless washing, and on the following Sunday her "ole man" appeared in all the glory of a white "biled shirt." In due time he was taken with smallpox and died soon after, and, strange to say, so did five others who successively came into possession of the fatal garment. Nessus killed his one man, Hercules, with an effort, but this Hopkinsvillian killed his half dozen without half trying.

Garibaldi as a School Teacher.

Garibaldi has undertaken an educational work in a quarter where it was sorely needed. The women of Maddelena, the island nearest his own, occupy themselves in making fishing-nets and preparing a material sesembling silk obtained from certain shell fish. The objection to educating the women on the part of the male Maddelenians is, that if the women should know more than the men it would be "contrary to the decrees of Providence." But Garibaldi has opened schools for girls in Maddelena and two other places. The first experiment attracted more pupils than accommodations could be provided for, since women and boys insisted upon receiving instruction. After some interference by the authorities, he has succeeded in arranging his schools so that each girl is only taught during half a day; there are two day sessions and one at night, and the last is attended by boys. There are 8000 inhabitants on these islands and not a book shop. Garibaldi asks for aid to carry on these undertakings, and appeals to the American people. There should be a hearty response.

A Sarcastic Caucasian.

—The editor of *The Lexington* (Mo.) *Caucasian*, who some weeks ago uttered a wail, a bowl, and a groan of despair combined over the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, or "bedamnedment," as he eloquently calls it, continues to indulge in weekly spasms on the same subject. One of his later effusions is an original negro melody in an awful strain of despairing sarcasm. We present a specimen stanza:—

"Go 'way white man,
Don't come anigh,
Gizzard-foot and shinbones
Chalk in de eye.
We are now all votists,
Ekil 'fore de law—
Ching-a-ring rink-a-ching,
Ching-a-ring chaw."

This is, indeed, very cutting, very bitter, particularly the last two lines, which are supposed to indicate an ecstatic "break-down" on the part of the "dog-toothed, gibbering chunk of a vile-colored Egyptian blackness," in view of his recent enfranchisement. The kind attentions of the *Caucasian* are not entirely confined to the "lousy, devil-worshipping chattels," and the "vermin-swarming, filth-reeking Hottentots." President Grant comes in for a notice as the "horse-house-jewelry-plate-and-bull-pup-ological Galena sot." Lively little paper is the *Caucasian*.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Steamship Siberia Safe.

The Coal Miners' Strike.

The McFarland Trial Ending.

Summing Up of the Defense.

Important Commercial Statistics.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Statistics of Commerce and Navigation.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes, from advance sheets, the following Abstract of Monthly Report No. 7, Current Series, now nearly ready for distribution. This number exhibits the foreign trade of the United States for the month of January, 1870, and the seven months ended with the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1868-'69.

Periods.	Imports (gold value.)	Domestic Exports (mixed value.)	Re-exports (foreign commodities.)
Month ended January 31, 1870.....	$37,099,525	$43,233,940	$4,419,159
Month ended January 31, 1869.....	30,112,634	35,287,788	1,235,381
Seven months ended Jan. 31, 1870..251,243,999		284,277,781	17,619,213
Seven months ended Jan. 31, 1869..218,108,211		225,419,135	10,386,670

The proportion of the foregoing shipped in American and foreign vessels, respectively, during the seven months ended January 31, 1870, was as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.
American vessels.	$78,311,153	$105,180,750	$6,326,181
Foreign vessels...	172,932,846	170,097,031	11,293,032
Total.....	251,243,999	284,277,781	17,619,213

The percentage of total foreign trade carried in foreign vessels was 65·68. For the seven months ended January 31, 1869, the proportion shipped in American and foreign vessels was as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.
American vessels.	$83,184,287	$79,076,484	$5,243,154
Foreign vessels...	134,923,924	146,342,651	5,143,516
Total.....	$218,108,211	$225,419,135	$10,386,670

The dutiable portion of the imports for the seven months are thus classified—

	Dutiable.	Entered for consumption.	Entered warehouse.
1870.....	$224,931,423	$149,473,939	$101,770,060
1869.....	199,615,115	135,269,262	82,838,949

In the following table is given the number and tonnage of American and foreign vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, entered and cleared at the ports of the United States during the seven months ending January 31, 1870, compared with the seven months ending January 31, 1869:—

	Entered. No.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tons.
In foreign trade:—				
American ves'ls('70)	6,269	1,990,391	6,126	2,019,385
" ('69)	5,864	1,919,621	5,806	1,921,055
Foreign ves'ls('70)	12,898	3,582,265	12,678	3,480,097
" ('69)	12,037	3,176,291	11,996	3,114,627
Total ('70)	19,167	5,572,656	18,804	5,499,482
" ('69)	17,901	5,095,912	17,802	5,035,692
In coastwise trade:—				
7 months to Jan. '70	51,841	18,616,097	51,291	17,732,581
7 months to Jan. '69	47,868	16,734,495	47,703	16,199,143

Midshipmen's Examination.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The annual examination of midshipmen at the Naval Academy commences on the 20th instant, and will continue until the first part of June. The graduating class consists of about 65 members. The President has appointed the following officers and civilians to compose the Board of Visitors:—Rear-Admiral H. K. Hoff, Commodore William Reynolds, Surgeon Joseph Beale, Paymaster George C. Cutter, Chief Engineer William W. Wood, Brevet Brigadier-General J. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., Superintendent Military Academy, West Point; General W. F. Reynolds, U. S. A.; Thomas Cadwalader, N. J.; Stanley G. Trott, S. C.; John R. Bartlett, R. I.; Paul Dillingham, Vt.; and Professor H. B. Wilson, Minnesota.

Naval Orders.

Midshipman J. E. Nichols, at the Naval Academy, has been granted leave of absence until the 1st of October. Secretary Robeson yesterday directed Rear-Admiral Rodgers to forward to the United States as soon as opportunity offered the remains of Commander Williams and any other bodies of the officers lost on the Oneida which may have been recovered.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The announcement that the counsel for the defense would sum up today attracted an immense throng to the court-room. It transpired at an early hour that, for reasons unknown to the public, Judge Davis would not sum up for the prosecution, and that his connection with the case was thus virtually ended.

This rumor caused much sensation among the friends of Richardson, and it was unhesitatingly asserted that outside influence had been brought to bear to preclude Judge Davis from summing up, as was his intention. When the Recorder had taken his seat, the counsel for the defense commenced his closing speech amid breathless silence.

Mr. Graham said that for years the prisoner had borne the pitiless pelting of misfortune and wrong, and now he had at last found a refuge in a court of justice. He had loved not wisely, but too well. The story of his woes must have gone to the depth of their souls. Could not the prisoner ask with confidence, "could I have done less, and ought I not have done more?" The allegation of the prosecution was not that the individual who had passed to his fate had not merited his doom, but that however righteous had been that doom, he received it at the hands of an unauthorized agent.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Stocks strong. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 114⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111; do. 1864, do., 110½; do. 1865 do., 110⅝; do. do. new, 112⅜; do. 1867, 113¼; do. 1868, 113⅛; 10-40s, 107¾; Missouri 6s, 93½; Canton Co., 71⅝; Cumberland preferred, 42½; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 95⅝; Erie, 23; Reading, 102⅜; Adams Express, 63; Michigan Central, 123; Michigan Southern, 99¼; Illinois Central, 141½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103½; Chicago and Rock Island, 123; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 32⅝.

FROM THE STATE.

The Coal Strike.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

POTTSVILLE, May 6.—It is understood from reliable sources that a final and determined secret movement is on foot among the leaders in the present strike to persuade the Lehigh and Wyoming men to join them. They are becoming convinced that unless other regions suspend they cannot succeed. The operators are stronger and more confident. Some of them say that the men must resume work within three weeks. If the movement to bring about a suspension in Lehigh and Wyoming fails, a decline in the price of coal may be looked for, and a partial if not general resumption of work in Schuylkill county will take place.

Fire at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, May 6.—A disastrous fire broke out between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, destroying some half a dozen barns and out-buildings. The extensive livery stable of P. Corniff, in which were 31 horses, 2 cows, and a lot of pigs, was entirely destroyed. None of the stock was saved. One pair of horses were valued at $1500. Loss cannot now be ascertained. Partially insured.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Third Army Corps.

BOSTON, May 6.—The Third Army Corps Association made choice of the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, Daniel E. Sickles, New York. Vice-President, General C. P. Mattox, of Maine. Secretary, Major Edward L. Willing, of New Jersey. Treasurer, General L. Mott, of New Jersey. Directors, Major A. Judson Clarke, of New Jersey; Colonel Charles B. Morrill, of New York; Captain J. Barclay Fassitt, of New York; Colonel Clayton McMichael, of Pennsylvania; General George H. Sharpe, of New York; Major William O. Shrieve, of Massachusetts; and Charles F. Bowers, of Wisconsin.

Safety of the Steamer Siberia.

The Cunard steamship Siberia, from Liverpool for Boston, which is some days over due, was spoken on the 30th of April, with her shaft broken, being then 1300 miles west from Ireland. She was putting back for Queenstown under sail. Horatio Curtis, a passenger on board, was transferred to the steamer Indiana, the vessel which spoke her, and arrived at Queenstown last night. He reports the passengers all well.

Another Reverend Scoundrel.

BOSTON, May 6.—Rev. Frederick Fremont Lovell, pastor of the Universalist church in Essex, is accused of gross licentiousness, and is reported to have left his parish and town under threats of a coat of tar and feathers.

FROM THE WEST.

Boiler Explosion.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, May 6.—The boilers of the new mill house of the water works exploded at 10 o'clock this morning, with a terrible crash. The engineer and fireman were the only persons in the building at the time. The fireman was blown through the roof, and landed fifty feet from the building. He will probably die from the injuries received. The engineer was not much hurt. The building is a complete wreck. The loss will be about $100,000.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 6—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 94; and for account, 94¼. American securities steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88⅛; of 1865, old, 88; of 1867, 89⅛; 10-40s, 85¼. Stocks quiet and steady; Erie Railroad, 18½; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—11·30 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 10¾d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛@11¼d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 61,000 bales, including for export 5000, and for speculation 7000 bales. The stock on hand is 540,000 bales, including 335,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 33,000 bales, including 8000 American.

PARIS, May 6.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 74f. 70c.

ANTWERP, May 6.—Petroleum opened quiet and steady.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 6—2 P. M.—Consols, 94 for money and 94⅜ for account. Illinois Central, 111⅝.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—2 P. M.—Stock of Cotton afloat, 306,000 bales, of which 180,000 are American. California wheat, 9s. 7d.@9s. 9d.; red Western, 8s. 8d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 5000 quarters, mostly American. Corn firmer, but not higher. Pork, 101s. Lard dull.

A PLEASANT VISITOR.

A Maniac Enters the Residence of a Cleveland Citizen and Threatens to Kill the Inmates.

The Cleveland *Leader* of the 4th inst. reports the following:

Yesterday the inmates of Mr. Cobb's residence at East Cleveland were startled by the appearance of a visitor calculated to make the firmest nerves tremble. Breakfast was over and the different members of the family were pursuing their respective household avocations, when a young man, apparently twenty-five years of age, without coat or hat, walked unceremoniously into the house and began at once throwing things about in a most furious manner.

He broke chairs, knocked over tables, threw different articles of furniture out the window, and overturned everything that came in his way. The ladies were frightened by his terrific appearance, and their cries soon attracted several gentlemen to the house, when an attempt was made to arrest the fearful intruder. A full sense of the danger that had threatened the inmates was then understood. It was discovered that the man, who at first was thought in a state of intoxication, was a raving madman. At the approach of other men he grasped a large knife and a flat-iron, and swinging them both about him, said he would kill any one who dared approach him.

This threat was the only intelligible sentence he uttered. During five minutes he stood in the middle of the room in a violent paroxysm of rage, yelling at the top of his voice, his eyes rolling like two balls of fire, his face glowing, the veins in his hands and arms swelling, his hair bristling as if life were in it, and his lips quivering. Finally he dropped the knife and iron and fell to the floor in a fit. A mason named Anthony Purdy then took the maniac and conducted him to the county jail.

The Newfoundland Fisheries.

The Montreal *Witness* learns from St. Johns, Newfoundland, that an unusual state of prosperity prevails there. Last year the fishing was good, and the prices of fish were good, and the result was that the stores were cleared out of goods, whether new or old. The importations have since been large, and they meet with ready sale, more especially as the seal fishery has been remarkably prosperous this spring. The steamers employed in this business have returned full, some of them having been obliged to leave on the ice a portion of the seals their crews had killed, even after throwing overboard as many tons of coal as they could spare to make room for seals.

—A canvass of one of the school districts of Hinesburg, Vermont, shows that there are in the district ninety-two women over twenty-one years of age, eighty-eight of whom are opposed to female suffrage.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, May 6, 1870.

Very little improvement is perceptible in business circles generally, and the dullness reflects itself upon the general tone of the money market. With a full supply of currency and only a very limited business demand for it, lenders outside the banks are often disposed to accept merely nominal rates for call and short-time accommodations. Under these circumstances it is difficult to quote the market, as so many exceptional transactions are daily reported. But the general rate is still 5@5½ per cent. on safe collaterals, and first-class mercantile acceptances are in demand everywhere at 6@7 per cent. Inferior grades are not quotable at any fixed rate.

The gold market continues active and strong, but the range is limited between 114⅝ and 114⅞, closing at noon at 114⅝.

Government bonds are dull in this market, and prices are slightly off from last night's quotations.

There was but a trifling business at the Stock Board this morning, and prices shewed a slight yielding tendency. City 6s were quiet, with some sales at 102⅝ for the new bonds. Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 92½@92⅝.

In Reading Railroad there were trifling sales at 51⅛ b. o., and at 51·31 at the close; Pennsylvania was somewhat active and sold at 56½; Camden and Amboy was taken at 120⅜, and Lehigh Valley at 56. 37 was bid for Catawissa preferred: 14 for Catawissa, and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

The balance of the list attracted little attention, and we have no sales to report.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	102⅝	100 sh Read	b60. 51⅛
$5000 do	2d 102⅜	100 sh Penna R	b30. 56⅛
$1000 do	102⅜	6 do	c&p. 56⅜
$5000 Sun & E 7s	99	200 do	c&p.ls. 56⅛
$1000 Leh R 6s	92⅛	5 sh Cam & Am R.	120⅜
$200 do	92⅛	77 sh Leh Val	ls. 56
$1000 Leh Gold L	93⅛		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 111@111⅛; do., 1864, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1864, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1865, new, 112⅝@113; do. 1867, do. 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1868, do., 113⅛@113⅜; 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112½@112⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114⅝@114⅞; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $855@865; Central Pacific R. R., $920@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $760@770.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	114⅝	10·45 A. M.	114⅝
10·10 "	114⅜	10·55 "	114⅝
10·15 "	114⅜	11·00 "	114⅜
10·17 "	114⅜	11·50 "	114⅜

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The gold market was exceedingly dull in the absence of speculative interest. With the early weakness in exchange the price declined to 114¾, between which point and 114⅝ it was steady all day. Holders of gold paid from 4½ to 6 per cent. to have their balances carried. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$42,556,000
Gold balances	1,050,687
Currency balances	1,217,955

The money market was easy at five per cent. on stocks and at four to five per cent. on Governments. The banks are again embarassed with a glut of national bank notes, which they are selling at a discount of seventy-five cents on the thousand dollars for greenbacks, or, which is equivalent, offering free of interest for five to seven days, to be returned in a check or greenbacks. Commercial paper was quoted at 6 to 7½ per cent. for prime double name acceptances.

"Despite the large purchase by the Government, and the limited offerings at the Sub-Treasury, the Government list was weak, and under a large sale on Boston account, declined a quarter to a half per cent., the 6?s touching 113½. The bonds sold on Boston account had been held in that city over the 1st of May to enable the owners to escape local taxation. The market closed steady at the decline.

"The Assistant Treasurer bought two millions of five-twenties for the special fund in the Treasury. The offerings were about $4,800,000."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, May 6.—The demand for Flour is moderately active, and, with light receipts and stocks, particularly of desirable grades of extra families, and relatively high rates for wheat, holders are firm in their views. The sales foot up 8@900 barrels, including superfine at $4·37½@4·62½; extras at $4·75@5·12½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@6, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·50@6·50; and fancy brands at $6·75@8·25, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is no change of importance to notice in the Wheat market, and only 4000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red sold at $1·30@1·40; and Delaware at $1·45. Rye is held at $1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is firm owing to the limited offerings. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at $1·11@1·12. Oats are quiet but steady. Sales of 3000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 61@65c.; and light Delaware at 68c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 ⅌ ton.

Feed is dull. We quote Bran at $24@25·50; Shipstuffs at $27@28; and Middlings at $28@33 per ton.

Whisky is steady; 500 barrels Western iron-bound sold at $1·05½.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NORFOLK, May 6.—The bark M. A. Forbes, with a general cargo from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore, is ashore 30 miles south of Cape Henry. The water is up to her lower deck. Assistance has been sent to her.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Arrived, steamships Saxonia, from Hamburg, and Morro Castle, from Havana.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 6

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....55 | 11 A. M.....66 | 2 P. M.....69

CLEARED THIS MORNING

Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Nellie Bowers, Stackpole, Matanzas, Souder & Adams.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Piatt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, 52 hours from Boston, in ballast to J. S. Hilles

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Blanche, Hines, 16 days from Fajardo, P. R., with molasses to John Mason & Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, 7 days from Lane's Cove, with granite to Barker & Bros.

Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, 4 days from Lane's Cove, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, 6 days from Portland, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, from Boston.

Schr Remittance, Ericsson, 2 days from Nanticoke river, with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr John T. Long, Tunnell, 1 day from Indian river, with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Sewall, Betts, 1 day from Indian river, with grain to Hickman & Cottingham.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, All

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FEMALE PILLS FOR THE PAGAN.

From the N. Y. World.

An argument has been suggested in favor of thorough female medical education which, we confess, never occurred to us before, and which is conclusive. At the recent Pennsylvania Hospital congress we read that a contributor "warmly urged the propriety of women receiving medical training, and especially adverted to the need of trained female practitioners to reach the families of the various Asiatic nations." This man is probably a frustrated missionary. This idea of sending female doctors to the Eastern heathens should be developed so as to be fully understood. A sort of oriental Liberia, whither enfranchised females might go and do, within the limits of decorum, of course, what they please, is not a bad idea. There should be a stipulation against their returning too soon. As the exact spot is not specified at which this feminine experiment on Asia is to begin, one must speculate about it. Passing by Turkey, Egypt, though not Asiatic, would probably come first in order. This is the land of Shiphrah and Puah, of whom we read in the good book, and Zipporah, who had a surgical tendency, and of ess reputable females like Cleopatra and the ady of the Captain of Pharaoh's guard. Still, if we may trust Mrs. Grey, who, with the Princess of Wales, visited the Khedive's domestic circle, everything, bating plurality, is entirely unexceptionable. The ladies are very fat, resulting from the want of fresh air and exercise, and dirty, from want of fresh water. Here an active, wiry, clean little woman with a crop, from Philadelphia, might do great good. A sharp, angular figure and the crop would preclude the Viceroy's attentions or the jealousy of his wives, and the patient would doubtless prefer being handled by a woman with a masculine tendency than one of the other sex womanly inclined. In Arabia, stony, sandy, or happy, there is not room for any but veterinary practice, and Mesopotamia, where Adam delved and Eve spun, though excessively unhealthy, has never, since the days of Semiramis, or at least Zenobia, been a good place for enterprising, energetic women. Hindostan and China are all that are then left for this experiment on the "first families" of the heathen. What the British Government or the native princes of Bengal will say to the new American invasion it is not easy to foretell. With one opium is an article of culture and export for mere poisoning purposes, and with the other there is a fashion of burning widows, which might cease to be voluntary, and extend to single women. We only hint at these difficulties to see how they can be obviated. In China, we admit, there is ample space and verge enough. Chiropodic science is the branch to be practised here, and the American female surgeon who can persuade a Chinese woman to have her foot put to rights, and then do it, will have performed a prodigy. Dr. Peter Parker's ophthalmic exploits will be nothing to a triumph over inverted toes, and, if this new plan of missionary medicine succeed, it will do more to put female China on its feet than all that Mr. Burlingame accomplished. That there may be social difficulties we admit. Costume, however, is not one of them, for in China all the men wear petticoats and the women trousers. There, as everywhere, it will be the first step that costs. When, years ago, the most enlightened of Eastern statesmen visited the French Minister at Macao or Canton, he wrote to his imperial master, after a dinner party where ladies were present:—"These barbarians have a dreadful habit of exposing their women to public view. They actually sate at the same table with your slave, who was much disturbed thereby." What Keying would have thought of a mixed clinic can only be imagined, and how the feminine matriculates of a brotherly love are to gain access to the inner circle of heathendom we do not know. It is said that once, when Lord Palmerston was importuned to appoint a troublesome intrusive person to a consulship, he told his secretary to bring an atlas and find the most distant point on the globe's surface. Thither he sent the bore. Cannot Miss Dickinson be induced to migrate and be made dean of the new medical college at Pekin? Mrs. Stowe would find a congenial home at Petra, and Miss Anthony, like the Triumvir, is yet young enough to try to make her "mark" in Egypt.

FAR-WESTERN WAYS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We had a number of despatches on Wednesday from localities in the Far West—Montana, Utah, Kansas—which gave striking and grizzly illustrations of frontier manners and customs not yet wholly abolished in America.

The Montana incident was of the lynch-law order—one of those rude and terrible occurrences which have been frequent enough in the Rocky Mountain regions during the last few years, but the features of which can only be realized by people who have been present at a spectacle of the kind. Two men, charged with the crime of robbing and attempting to kill a resident of Helena, were caught and brought before a citizens' meeting. According to custom, a number of leading men delivered speeches to the crowd, insisting that it was necessary to public safety to strike terror to the outlaws; and, as always happens at such times, an advocate of law and order also made his appearance, protested against any interference with regular authorities, and urged the people to disperse—all of which advice was of course ignored. A committee of twenty-five persons was appointed from the crowd to conduct the trial. The prisoners at once confessed their guilt, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the committee condemned them to death, the execution to take place at half-past 4. At that time some 3000 people were gathered near the hangman's tree, and the wagon, on which stood the prisoners with ropes around their necks, being driven from under them, they were left dangling, and "justice was satisfied." "The whole affair," according to the despatch, "was carried out in a quiet but determined manner."

The Utah incident, which was also of the lynch-law order, was of even a fiercer nature than the foregoing. A man having killed a United States Marshal somewhere near Salt Lake City, was pursued by a "lot of Mormons," to whom it would appear he gave fight. The result was that he was finally shot, but not until, in the desperate struggle, he had wounded three of his pursuers, one of them mortally.

The Kansas incident is one of those horrible eccentricities of frontier life which some novelists delight to work up. Two "influential citizens" of the town of Monticello had a quarrel, which they agreed to "settle" by fighting it out in a dark room—one of the combatants being armed with a revolver, and the other with a bowie-knife. On the report of the pistol being heard by the outsiders, the door of the darkened room was burst open, when it was found that one of the "influential citizens" was shot through the lungs, and the other had his throat cut. Neither of them was dead, but both are believed to be mortally wounded. In other times, mortal combats of this sort in dark rooms were occasional incidents of Southwestern life; but, until the present affair, we have not heard of such an occurrence for many years.

Gradually, yet with rapidity, the reign of law and order is extending over the vast regions west of the Missouri. In a few years, the horrible practice of lynching will have entirely disappeared, and with it many of the barbarities which have existed too long among our fighting frontiersmen.

THE REV. C. B. SMYTH, THE FOURTH COMMANDMENT, AND THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Rev. C. B. Smyth, of the Presbyterian Church of this city, on Sunday, the 10th of April last, after preaching a very good sermon, invited two newspaper reporters to take lunch with him. The reporters accepted the invitation, and the party of three repaired to a neighboring restaurant, where, in the course of the repast, the preacher called for the extraordinary mixture of gin and milk, of which he drank or sipped a quantity; and one of his guests, in like manner, called for and disposed of a pitcher of gin and milk, as something new under the sun. It further appears that in these proceedings the preacher not only violated the fourth commandment, as recorded in the second book of Moses, but likewise the Sunday liquor law of the State, and "that although the company were seated in a private room, no blessing was asked, at least audibly or apparently, on the repast." Furthermore, the accused caused his son to assist one of said reporters in "decipering or writing out" the notes of the sermon preached on said day by the accused.

These facts were established against the minister before the presbytery sitting on the subject, Moderator Finley in the chair. But Mr. Harper, of the Investigating Committtee, submitted the following extenuating circumstances:—First, that the accused did not ask either of his guests to take any intoxicating drink. Second, that the accused was laboring at the time under a considerable degree of physical exhaustion. Third, that the quantity of gin used by him was not large. Fourth, that the accused did not exhibit any symptoms of intoxication on the occasion. Next, in balancing the account, the committee having reported against the gin, in connection with the time, place, and circumstances, although the facts had been greatly exaggerated in the specifications against the accused, submitted in conclusion the recommendation of a rebuke to the accused for his censurable conduct, and an admonition with an engagement on his part "to walk by the grace of God more circumspectly in the future." The report was adopted, and the rebuked Brother Smyth is doubtless satisfied that his punishment is not greater than his offense.

So much for the Church. Now for the press. According to the testimony of the *Herald* reporter, whose fidelity to the facts is established, the account of that Sunday lunch, as published in the *opera bouffe* journal, was a false report, and, according to the evidence of the reporter directly concerned, it was not his report, but a materially different report. In other words it was a report doctored, regardless of the consequences, to make a sensation. Against this unscrupulous Bohemianism we, in behalf of the *Herald* reporters and all other faithful reporters of the public press, must here enter our protest. The Rev. Mr. Smyth, from a kindly disposition to serve the two reporters concerned, in reference to that 10th of April sermon, invited them, however unwisely, to lunch with him, and they and he were betrayed in a little affair of hospitality by another party, and hence all this fuss about a Sunday drink of gin and milk. Why, even the professional robbers of the Arabian desert regard the rites of hospitality as a treaty of peace, which they are bound in honor not to violate. If they eat or drink with the traveller they are bound not only never to betray him, but, when necessary, to protect him within their lines of jurisdiction; and when these rules are violated by the press the press is brought into disgrace.

WEED OUT THE ARMY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Our readers must have noticed of late the frequency with which courts-martial dismiss army officers for drawing their pay twice for the same period. This offense, now apparently on the increase, was formerly entirely unknown to the service. At first sight it might appear that the corruption notoriously infecting so many channels of public employment had at last laid its festering hand upon those who were, only as late as last summer, described by a distinguished divine as "a body of men more largely incorrupt than any other in the community." But to those acquainted with the circumstances the number of these convictions, so far from being an indication of a low tone of moral sense in the army, is a healthy sign of its disposition to rid itself of unworthy members who have been thrust into it through favoritism.

Since the war many good appointments of volunteers of proved ability and integrity have been made in the regular army; but at the same time some men have been commissioned whose subsequent conduct costs an undeserved reproach upon that class known as civilian appointments. These unworthy men the better disposed officers are striving to weed out, and in their efforts they should have the encouragement of the Executive and the moral support of public opinion. In this work of reform the majority of the officers perform their part, but the President has not hitherto sustained them. For, as a general rule, no sooner does a court-martial expel a man than his name is sent to the Senate for confirmation to the very grade of which he was deprived; and in nearly every instance the complaisant Senate has restored the dismissed officer, in the face of the probable summary muster out of over four hundred unassigned officers against whom no charges have ever been made.

Last week two more officers were court-martialled in this city and cashiered for attempting to defraud the Government; and already efforts are making to restore one, if not both, to the profession they have disgraced. Lieutenant B. F. Ryer of New York, formerly a captain of volunteers, was appointed a second lieutenant in the Second United States Artillery in 1866, and was tried and dismissed the service for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. In his remarks upon the sentence of the court General Sherman says with reference to Lieutenant Ryer:—"Previous breaches of discipline on the part of an officer on trial, especially when each misconduct has already been suitably punished, cannot justify the enforcement of a sentence in itself not sustained." From this it appeared that Lieutenant Ryer had more than once before incurred the disapprobation of his superiors for breaches of discipline. He was finally brought to trial for presenting fraudulent claims, and found guilty of four distinct attempts to draw his pay twice for the same time. The Court sentenced him to be cashiered, and to be confined for three years in a penitentiary. The part relating to the penitentiary was remitted by the President, and the tax-papers of the country will hope that the Executive clemency will extend no further.

Lieutenant J. A. A. Robinson's record, if more brief, is not less varied. Formerly a first lieutenant of volunteers, he was appointed from Massachusetts a second lieutenant in the Seventeenth Infantry in October, 1867, and was transferred to the First Artillery in July, 1869. Joining this regiment in August last, he was tried by court-martial for "absence without leave," convicted, and sentenced "to be suspended from rank and command, and to forfeit pay proper for three months, and to be confined to the limits of his post for the same period." This sentence was so far mitigated as to inflict a fine of only two months' pay proper, equal to $100; and yet Robinson is already again brought before a court-martial, and this time for the graver offense of attempting to draw his pay twice for the same month.

We learn that much maudlin sympathy is expressed for Robinson, because he has committed the offense but once; and strong hopes are entertained of his reappointment from the circumstance of his being a relative of Admiral Porter. Can the Senate confirm such a nomination?

GIN AND JUSTICE.

From the N. Y. World.

The Rev. Charles B. Smyth has been found guilty of having accomplished a compound fracture of the Christian Sabbath, by indulging in gin and milk and the society of reporters on that sacred day. With the charges against Mr. Smyth the public is already familiar. His defence was quite a remarkable one. He admitted the gin, acknowledged the milk, and pleaded guilty to the reporters; but he alleged in extenuation of his offense that he did not pay his bill. "I ordered it to be charged to me," said Mr. Smyth, "in order not to break the Sabbath by paying it"—from which it appears that Mr. Smyth regards it as a breach of the fourth commandment to pay his lawful debts on Sunday. This is certainly a singular phase of clerical morality; but, after all, it is what we might expect from a man who was capable of mixing gin and milk. The plea, ingenious as it was, did not save the culprit, who was rebuked with solemn severity by a brother clergyman. The latter dwelt upon the heinousness of Mr. Smyth's offense, and reproved him for having set a bad example to the reporters who were partakers of his gin and milk. It is to be hoped that this painful example will not be without its effect upon the clergy. The reporters whose duty compels them to attend the ministrations of Mr. Smyth and other popular preachers should not be unnecessarily exposed to demoralizing influences. If they are to be brought into contact with heretical beverages in addition to unorthodox doctrines, a certain deterioration in their morals must be the consequence. Mr. Smyth has taught at least three reporters how to compound a beverage of which they had formerly been in innocent ignorance. If these unfortunate young men henceforward wander from the path of plain and legitimate drinking into the strange and dangerous ways of gin and milk, their fall will be the result of Mr. Smyth's evil example. Now that justice has overtaken him, let him see to it that in future he shall never so adulterate his gin as to make it a snare for innocent reporters.

A MORAL FOR SCHENCK.

From the Chicago Post.

Mr. Schenck says if his tariff bill is killed, as it now promises to be, its epitaph will be "nibbled to death by pismires," or "kicked to death by grasshoppers." But we trust the bill will not be killed. Let the pismires and grasshoppers swarm about it, and divest it, as they are rapidly doing, of its unjust monopoly features, and then give it a fair field and long life.

Let Schenck be warned. The pismires and grasshoppers will be to the giant Monopoly what the Lilliputians were to Brobdignag. Numbers go further than mere muscle and meat.

Another thing. Before Mr. Schenck beats the air any longer as the blind windmill of the tariff, he ought to study political economy as taught by these very pismires of which he speaks in such contemptuous terms. The ant, or pismire, is the very model of a healthy and vigorous home industry. He is the pattern worker of the universe. He asks and receives no protection. His gains are the simple rewards of his own unaided labor.

Moreover—and to this fact we call Mr. Schenck's particular attention—the ant is the great renovator of the universe. He is the great cleanser of the Augean stables of the earth. He feeds upon offal, and withdraws from exposure all the poisonous carcases whose noxious gases are the chief enemy of man. He has been known to consume every particle of the unwholesome body of a mammoth elephant. Think of that, Mr. Schenck! and thank Providence for providing the ant that shall clear away the corrupt carcase of Tariff Monopoly when the House shall have slain the giant and thrown its body out upon the plain.

One more word to Mr. Schenck and we are done. It is this: "Go to the ant, thou sluggard! Consider his ways, and be wise!"

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 3p§

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

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11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Street.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

2 5§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila'

LIFE INSURANCE

Statement of the Condition

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

OF

Springfield, Mass.,

ON THE 31st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1869.

State of Massachusetts, County of Hampden, ss:—

Be it remembered that, on this 31st day of January, A. D. 1870, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Caleb Rice, President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of said Insurance Company upon the 31st day of December, A. D. 1869.

And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied they have assets safely invested to the amount of 2,879,-987 87-10 dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 31st day of January, A. D. 1870.

(SEAL.)

GEGRGE WALKER,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania.

FIRST.

Capital Stock	Nothing. Purely Mutual.

SECOND.

The value as nearly as may be held by the Company	$97,000·00
Cash on hand	3,834·79
Cash in First and Second National Banks of Springfield	25,206·75
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	36,309·97
Amount of loan secured by bonds and mortgages, consisting the first lien on real estate on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	1,043,138·61
Amount of loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	
Amount of stocks owned by the company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value:—	

	Par value.	Market value.
458 shares National Bank Stock	$45,800·00	$62,111·00
Government Bonds	258,700·00	297,553·00
New York, Missouri, and Michigan State Bonds	94,000·00	88,920·00
Railroad Bonds and City of Springfield Bond ($30.0)	76,000·00	82,655·00
		$541,239·00

Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value:—

	Par Value.	Market Value.	Amount Loaned thereon.
15 shares Glasgow Manufacturing Stock	$1,500·00	$1,875·00	$1,275·00
50 shares National Park Bank	5,000·00	8,000·00	5,000·00
24 shares Chickopee National Bank	2,400·00	3,480·00	2,000·00
55 shares Boston and Albany Railroad stock	5,500·00	7,865·00	7,750·00
3 shares Third National Bank stock	300·00	375·00	300·00
129 shares Agawam Canal Co	6,000·00	6,000·00	
8 shares Second National Bank	800·00	1,240·00	2,800·00
5 shares Riverside Paper Co	5,000·00	6,250·00	
80 shares Westfield Gas-light Co., with sureties	8,000·00	8,000.00	8,000·00
2 U. S. bonds, $100 each	200·00	228·00	200·00
38 shares Chicopee National Bank stock	3,600·00	5,320·00	1,550·60
3 U. S. bonds, $500 each	1,500·00	1,785·00	1,500·00
1 " " $500	500·00	595·00	500·00
50 shares National Park Bank stock	5,000·00	8,000·00	5,000·00
3 shares Beuris Paper Co	3,000·00	4,500·00	2,500·00
11 shares Pynchon National Bank stock	1,100·00	1,705·00	
5 shares John Hancock National Bank stock	500·00	600·00	4,400·00
8 shares Leicester National Bank stock	800·00	880·00	
30 shares Worcester Gas-light Co	3,000·00	3,750·00	
4 U. S. bonds of 1881	3,000·00	3,570·00	3,000·00
2 " " "	2,000·00	2,380·00	2,000·00
49 shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad stock	4,900·00	10,535·00	5,000·00
18 shares New York and New Haven R. R. stock	1,800·00	2,484·00	2,000·00
1 bond Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad	1,000·00	900·00	
10 shares Continental National Bank stock	1,000·00	980·00	
10 shares American Exchange National Bank stock	1,000·00	1,120·00	3,500·00
10 shares importers and Traders' National Bank stock	1,000·00	1,400·00	
4 bonds Council Bluffs and St. Joseph R.R.	4,000·00	3,600·00	
10 shares Springfield Aqueduct Co	1,000·00	1,100·00	8,000·00
5 shales Beuris Paper Co	5,000·00	7,500·00	
12 shares Chicopee National Bank	1,200·00	1,740·00	
	$71,700·00	$107,657·00	$63,275·00
Interest on investments due and unpaid			941·97
Accrued interest not yet due			94,912 33
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value			
Accrued rents			1,282·50
Office furniture			5,368 62
Premiums in hands of agents, less cash in course of transmission			137,602·07
Deferred premiums (quarterly and semi-annually)			167,387·01
Loans on sureties			4,066.94
Loans on policies			1,750·0
Loan Notes			681,220·81

THIRD.

Amount of losses during the year adjusted but not due	44,000·00
Amount of losses reported to the company, but not acted upon	6,500·00
Amount of losses resisted by the company	15,500·00
Amount of losses in suspense, awaiting further proof	10,000·00
Amount of dividends due and in course of payment	160,798·34
Amoun required to safely reinsure all outstandi. g risks at 4 per cent. combined experience table	2,481,024·87

FOURTH.

Amount of cash premiums received	644,873·44
Promissory or loan notes	255,084·23
Interest received from investments	153,329·74
Rents received	6,486 21
Total income	$1,160,223·02

FIFTH.

Amount of losses paid during the year	$270,800·00
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	$229·55
Amount of returned premiums, whether paid or unpaid	$108,391·29
Amount of dividends declared during the year	$303,966·68
Amount of dividends paid	$315,756·92
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions paid to agents and officers' salaries	$169,472·61
Amount of taxes paid by the company	$8,689·76
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	$48,898·57

Purely Mutual.

No Capital Stock.

INCORPORATED 1851.

OFFICERS:

CALEB RICE, President.

E. W. BOND, Vice-President.

CHAS. McLEAN KNOX, Secretary.

J. W. MASON, Actuary.

JOHN KNOX MARSHALL,

STATE AGENT AND ATTORNEY,

OFFICES:

S. E Corner SIXTH and WALNUT Sts.,

4 25 mw f 6t] PHILADELPHIA.

ROBERT P. HARRIS, Medical Examiner.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties		$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)		107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881		60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		213,250·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)		200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan		92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds		23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)		20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan		4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock		14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock		3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock		7,500·00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties		246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·00
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate		35,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—		
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097·26
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·38	
Cash in Drawer	972·76	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadon,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the

COMBINED ADVANTAGES OF THE

Building Association AND OF

Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,

N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869 $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 610 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $324,365·4

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$786,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,630
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	231,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	963
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	866

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY

HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,

INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 165

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,372,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
3 5§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MATTHEW CRAIG, Assignee, etc., vs. JOHN McLEAN and SARAH, his wife, District Court. Levari Facias March Term, 1870, No. 160.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund in Court derived from a Sheriff's sale under the above entitled writ, of—

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the west side of American street, in the Seventeenth ward of the City of Philadelphia, 180 feet north from Master street, thence northward along American street 72 feet, thence westward at right angles to American street 61 feet 7½ inches, thence westward at right angles to Cadwalader street 61 feet 7½ inches to said Cadwalader street, thence southwardly along the same 72 feet, thence eastward at right angles thereto 48 feet 1½ inches, and thence further eastward at right angles to American street 48 feet 1½ inches to beginning.

Subject to ground-rent of $432.

Will attend to the duties of his appointment upon WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1870, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 518 WALNUT Street, in said city, when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. E. C. MITCHELL,

4 28 10t Auditor.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON HEAVIS

PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

DEPOT: No. 1526 North NINTH Street, West Side, below Master.

1 7§ Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

WHEELER'S

PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.

EDWIN STEVENS,

No. 41 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA, [3 31tf

*General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The body found in the Schuylkill on Tuesday has been identified as that of J. Reanie, who was drowned during a recent freshet.

—The alarm of fire last evening at twenty minutes past nine o'clock was caused by the partial burning of the engine-room and pilot-house of the tug-boat William Parks, lying at Mead alley wharf.

—Joseph Mottet, dyer, at No. 209 South Ninth street, who was badly burned by the explosion of benzine on Wednesday night, died at the hospital yesterday. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

—The meeting of the Republican Association of the Fifth ward, held at Market Hall, Second and Pine streets, last evening, was well attended by colored people, several of whom took an active part in the proceedings. A colored resident of the ward was chosen one of the Vice-Presidents.

—The eighteenth anniversary of the Northern Home for Friendless Children was celebrated last evening at the Academy of Music, in the presence of an immense audience. J. E. Wiegand, Esq., presided, and the exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. E. W. Hutter, D. D. The soldiers' orphans belonging to the institution then engaged in military drills, so well performed as to draw loud applause. The report of the Treasurer, James L. Claghorn, Jr., was then read, showing receipts amounting to $54,222'83, including a balance from the previous year of $6742'78. The expenditures were $51,724'44, leaving a balance on May 1 of $2498'39. The annual report was read by M. J. Mitcheson, Secretary. It shows that 121 children were admitted since May 1, 1869, and that there are now 344 in the Home, of whom 104 are friendless children and 240 soldiers' orphans.

—The final meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society was held yesterday afternoon and evening, in the Assembly Building, and was largely attended. Robert Purvis presided and made an address, saying that the object of the society having been at last accomplished, it ought not to be considered so painful to separate. Letters were read from Congressmen Julian and Kelley, Senator Sumner, Colonel John W. Forney, John G. Whittier, and Benjamin C. Bacon. During the afternoon addresses were made by Edwin H. Davis, Mary Grew, C. C. Burleigh, William Dunlap, J. Paxson, and Dr. Bussier. At the evening session addresses were delivered by Dr. Robert B. Purvis and William Still, who related instances of slaves escaping from their masters; John Needles, of Baltimore, who gave a brief history of the doings of the Abolitionists in Maryland; Dr. Edwin Fussell; Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, who also read an original poem; Charles C. Burleigh, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, and Aaron M. Powell. A resolution that the society do now disband was then adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 114¼.

—Mr. Sherman's Tax bill reduces taxation by $43,607,000.

—General Walker decides that under the Census act of 1850 women are ineligible as Assistant Marshals.

—Passengers were landed in New York yesterday morning who, six days add twenty-three hours before, had been in San Francisco. This is the quickest time yet made.

—In repealing the old criminal laws and enacting a new code, the Louisiana Legislature has left a gap in point of time, by which some hundred and twenty-five offenders may escape unpunished.

Foreign Affairs.

—Minister Jay is in London, and was yesterday presented to the Queen.

—The Œcumenical Council voted on the catechism schema on Wednesday.

—The High Court of Justice is convoked for the trial of the alleged plotters against Napoleon's life.

—The settlement of the Red River difficulty was announced in the British House of Commons yesterday.

—There is a rumor in Paris that Ollivier will exchange the Ministry of Justice for that of Foreign Affairs.

—A free passage to Canada is offered by the English Government to all discharged dock-yard laborers who wish to emigrate.

—Spain, it is said, has suspended action on the Porto Rico Constitution, and will consider no proposition for the sale of Cuba.

—Reports have been published by the French Government in proof of the existence of widespread conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor and establish a democratic or social republic.

—In the House yesterday, after the close of our report, the Pacific Railroad bill was discussed. Mr. Wood opposed the bill, saying the company had already received 45,000,000 acres of the public lands, and this bill proposed to give 2,225,000 more. Mr. Ela denounced it as "a plunder measure, proposing to mortgage to the money lenders of Europe more land than would make half a dozen of their little kingdoms, and to bring in millions of the pagans of Asia to compete with the farmers and laborers of the West," etc. Mr. O'Neill defended the bill. Finally, the previous question was seconded—yeas 78, nays 59, excluding all amendments, but the opposition to the scheme "filibustered" so as to prevent a vote being taken, and the House adjourned until Monday next, without having acted upon the bill.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Meeting of Both Branches of Councils.

Both branches of City Councils assembled yesterday in their respective chambers at the usual hour. The following business was transacted:—

Select Branch—President Cattell in the chair. A petition was received from farmers and butchers, for the extension of the wooden sheds on Callowhill street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth. Referred.

Mr. Shermer, a petition for water pipe on Seventeenth street. Referred.

A communication was received from Chief Engineer Graff, denying statements recently published by Messrs. Bushong & Co., of Reading, to the effect that the contract for supplying the city with water pipe was improperly awarded, and that Mellert & Kinsey, of that place, were the lowest bidders for certain kinds of pipe.

Mr. Franciscus denounced the letter of Messrs. Bushong & Co., and, on his motion, it was laid on the table, and the communication of Mr. Graff was ordered to be placed in the journal.

Mr. Hopkins presented petitions for the paving of Tioga street. Referred.

Mr. E. W. Smith, for the opening of Berks street, between Ninth and Tenth. Referred.

Mr. Hodgdon offered a resolution authorizing the Chief Engineer of the Water Department to place meters on the water pipes of large manufactories, to measure the amount of water supplied. Adopted.

Mr. Fareira, chairman of the Committee on Schools, presented a report adverse to the use of the City Arsenal for a girls' normal school. Agreed to.

Mr. Shallcross, a lengthy petition of residents of Bridesburg, asking for the privilege of erecting frame buildings. Referred.

Mr. Shoemaker presented petitions praying that permission will not be granted for rebuilding the varnish factory at Twenty-eighth street and Girard avenue. Referred.

Mr. King submitted a resolution changing the name of Holmes' alley to Ward street. Passed.

A resolution was presented requiring all cases of misdemeanor to be taken to the magistrate of the district in which the arrests were made. Referred.

Mr. Kamerly a resolution asking the City Controller to state to Councils the amount paid for gravel for street paving during 1868 and 1869. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution by the same gentleman, that the Chief Commissioner of Highways be directed, before awarding contracts for the paving of streets, to advertise for proposals; that they be awarded to the lowest bidders, and that contractors be required to give security to keep the streets in repair for three years. Agreed to.

The bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the extension of the Gas-works was passed.

The following bills from Common Council were concurred in: One requiring the Race and Vine Street Railway Company to lay cubical blocks on each side of the track; dispensing with the services of the Moyamensing Hose Company and locating the Philadelphia Hose Company at the house of the Moyamensing; one requesting the Mayor to enter into arrangements with the Women's Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in regard to a more humane manner of killing dogs; to create two additional divisions in the Twenty-third ward; to create two additional election divisions in the Nineteenth ward; to create an additional division in the Twenty-sixth ward; to change the place of voting in the Fourth division of the Fifteenth ward and in the Seventh division of the First ward, and for grading Fifth and other streets.

The bill appropriating $15,000 for public baths was amended and passed.

The resolution appointing a special joint committee to co-operate with the Mayor to devise means for preserving the sanctity of the Sabbath was indefinitely postponed.

The resolution inviting the Seventh New York regiment to visit Philadelphia, and tendering the hospitalities of the city, was concurred in.

A bill to authorize the erection of a bridge over the Schuylkill at Fairmount was postponed, and made the special order for next Thursday, at four o'clock.

Also, the school bill.

The bill for the erection of a bridge at South street was made the special order for five o'clock.

The resolution granting the use of Independence square to the Temperance Blessing on the Fourth of July was concurred in.

Mr. King offered a resolution that the Board of Controllers report to Councils a suitable lot for the Girls' High School building. Passed.

Adjourned.

Common Branch—This Chamber met at the usual hour, president Louis Wagner in the chair. The following communication was received and referred to the Committee on Finance:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1870.

To the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia.—Gentlemen: The resolution of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, a copy of which is hereto annexed, will inform you of the existing financial condition of the Commission, and of the necessity of early action on the part of your honorable bodies to prevent a suspension of operations in the Park.

So long ago as the 17th day of March last the Finance Committee of Councils reported a resolution preliminary to the creation of a loan of two million dollars for Park uses. That resolution was recommitted to the Committee, with whom it still remains.

By the eleventh section of the supplemental act relating to the Park, approved April 14, 1868, it is provided that "the city of Philadelphia shall be authorized and *required* to raise by loans, from time to time, such sums of money as shall be necessary to make compensation for all grounds heretofore taken or to be taken for said Fairmount Park, and for the laying out and construction thereof for public use, for the permanent care and improvement thereof," &c.; and by an act passed at the recent session of the Legislature the faith of the commonwealth is pledged "that no railroad shall ever hereafter be constructed within the limits of the said Fairmount Park," in consideration as well of the large expenditure by the city as of its being kept open "for the free use and enjoyment of all the citizens of this State."

The Park, with its fixed boundaries, was made by the Legislature and not by Councils, while the duty of maintaining and improving it was confided to the Park Commission. Whatever, therefore, of outlay is devolved upon the city arises from positive law, about the observance of which there seems to be no discretion, while the duty of keeping it open for public use is not merely enjoined upon the city, but it is understood to be a part of the consideration for the exemption from railway interference granted by the last act.

The value of property bounding upon and contiguous to the Park territory has been largely augmented by the opening of the Park grounds, and the higher assessment already placed upon it by the proper officials promises to the city an increased revenue from this source.

The amount of appropriation now needed is large—much greater than it would otherwise be—for the reason that, while there has been no appropriation this year for payment of land damages or purchases, or for permanent improvements, yet the absolute requirements of the Park have compelled much work to be inaugurated, and of a character that can only be accomplished by the possession of the contiguous tracts upon which improvements are to be made. Sound economy teaches that this can be better secured in an unbroken line than at detached spaces, and thus the wants of the Commission are at this time extremely pressing.

It is believed that the work already done which is enjoyed by so many makes the public anxious for its progress and extension; and it is respectfully suggested that while the Commission ought not to delay purchases and appropriations of land, its value being steadily on the increase, the want of prompt means of payment may, without any fault on the part of the Commissioners, subject the city and its creditors to much inconvenience, especially if it shall be held that the adjudicated claims must be paid under the writ of mandamus, out of the ordinary funds in the treasury, whereby a large deficiency may be created, and the consequent inability to meet the current demands greatly impair the city's credit.

With great respect,
MORTON MCMICHAEL, President P. C.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1870.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the president of this Commission be authorized and requested to send a communication to Councils, stating that the appropriation made by the city for the purchase of lands within the Park this day unexpended is $27,505 73; and that the amounts due for agreed purchase moneys is $162,841 03; and the awards of juries made or about to be made amount to $523,000—together, six hundred and eighty-five thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars and three cents. And that the appropriation for construction of the Park will, at the present rate of expenditure, be exhausted by July; when, without further appropriation, all work of construction must cease."

Attest—DAVID F. FOLEY,
Secretary Park Commission.

A communication was received from the Board of Health, requesting that the committee might be discharged from the consideration of the subject of grading and paving of Bedford street. Referred.

A communication was received from John Welsh, Esq., resigning his position as commissioner of the sinking fund. Referred.

Mr. Hanna presented a resolution dispensing with the services of the Moyamensing Steam Forcing Hose Company. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance repealing an ordinance relative to the location of the Philadelphia Hose Company, and transferring the appropriation from the Moyamensing to the Philadelphia Hose Company. Agreed to.

Mr. Hall presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $20,000 for the erection of schoolhouse in the Tenth ward. Referred.

A number of petitions for grading and gas lamps were presented and appropriately referred.

The bill to create a loan for the purpose of building a bridge across the Schuylkill river, at Fairmount, which was under consideration at the adjournment of Councils last week, was taken up. The motion to suspend the rules was agreed to.

The bill was then read and agreed to.

Select Council bills were taken up.

One relative to farmers using their wagons on the Wissahickon turnpike was agreed to.

Mr. Willits moved to suspend the rules to resume second reading of a bill for constructing a sewer on Chestnut and Tenth streets. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

Select Council bill to open Thirty-third and other streets was agreed to.

Also one making an appropriation to pay the city's portion for the erection of a bridge across Cobb creek. Agreed to.

Mr. S. Miller, chairman of the Committee of Highways, presented a resolution authorizing the paving of Seneca, Bodine and other streets. Agreed to.

The ordinance creating a loan of $500,000 for school purposes was taken up on third reading and passed.

Mr. Miller, of the Highway Committee, presented a resolution for the opening of Emerald, Somerset, Aspen and Fortieth streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to tramway Beckwith and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to grade Somerset, Bell, Diamond and Seneca streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to grade Fifth, Cambria and Indiana streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution requiring the removal of obstructions on Laurel street, east of Delaware avenue. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to open Adrian street. Agreed to.

Mr. Willits, chairman of the Committee on Surveys, presented a resolution to place the names of Patton, Thirty-second, Mount Holly, Bancroft and other streets on the plan of the city property. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Tioga street, Thirty-seventh street and Ridge avenue. Agreed to.

Mr. W. F. Miller, chairman of the Committee on Election Divisions, presented an ordinance to change the places of voting in the First and Seventh divisions of the Twenty-third ward, and creating two additional divisions. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance rearranging the divisions in the Nineteenth ward. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to change the place of voting in the Fourth division of the Fifteenth ward. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance changing the boundary lines of the Third division of the Twenty-sixth ward, and creating an additional division. Agreed to.

Mr. Gilbert, chairman of Committee on Water, of Common Council, presented a report, with a resolution to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of a resolution repealing a resolution to lay water pipe on Delaware avenue. Agreed to.

The bill repealing the resolution to lay the pipe was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Logan presented a resolution to appoint a joint special committee to devise means for the proper observance of the Sabbath. Agreed to.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Logan, Hanna, Kline, Bowker and G. B. Stockdale.

Mr. Hetzell presented a resolution relative to paving with cubical stones. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Also, a resolution directing the Commissioner of Highways to cause the arrest of persons who removed eighty cartloads of cobble-stones from the city yards in 1869. Agreed to.

Mr. Gilbert offered a resolution inviting the 7th regiment of New York to visit Philadelphia on its way to Cape May during the coming summer. Agreed to.

The final passage of an ordinance creating a loan for the building of a bridge across the Schuylkill river at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages, was taken up.

Mr. Willits moved to go into a committee of the whole, for the purpose of amendment. Agreed to.

Mr. Blackburn was called to the chair.

Mr. Willits moved to amend by striking out $700,000 for the payment of ground rents and mortgages, and to insert $200,000, making the appropriation $1,000,000. Agreed to.

The committee rose and the amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Select Council bills were taken up. One for laying of water on Phillips, Bodine and other streets. Agreed to. Also, one changing the name of Holmes street to Wood street. Agreed to. Also, one to attach meters to certain establishments, to test the amount of water used.

Mr. Huhn offered an amendment, providing it should not affect private families. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

One providing for contracts for the paving of streets. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Adjourned.

THE PUBLIC COFFERS.

Yesterday there was submitted to Councils by the committee appointed to verify the cash accounts of the City Treasurer the following exhibit of the cash balance on hand on the 1st ultimo, the receipts and payments during the month, and the cash balance on hand May 1, 1870:—

Receipts.

Cash balance April 1,	$1,935,873 41	
Receipts during the month,	1,194,739 86	
		$3,130,613 00
Payments.		
Interest on city loans,	$5,204 60	
Matured city loans,	1,000 00	
Interest on warrants,	14,982 72	
Mandamus,	22,094 73	
Temporary loans,	600,000 00	
City warrants,	931,190 69	
Sinking fund securities,	75,512 75	
		1,649,985 49
Cash on hand,		$1,480,627 51

Deposited as follows:

Girard Bank, city debt account,	$358,690 51	
Checks not in,	162 65	
		$358,527 86
Northern Liberties Bank, city debt account.	$365,658 32	
Checks not in,	261 40	
		365,397 92
Southwark Bank, city debt account,		278,447 67
Girard Bank, city fund account,	$324,749 69	
Checks not in,	10,019 65	
		314,730 04
Northern Liberties Bank, city fund account		103,569 97
Southwark Bank, city fund account,		4,185 01
Philadelphia Bank, sinking fund securities,		54,580 24
Cash in drawer,		1,188 80
May 1, by cash balance on hand this date,		$1,480,627 51

Appropriated as follows:

To pay interest on city loans,	$1,002,373 45
To pay loan warrants,	281,124 00
To pay sundry claims,	142,549 82
To pay sinking fund securities,	54,580 24
	$1,480,627 51

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4·53 | MOON SETS.....morn.
SUN SETS..... 7·01 | HIGH WATER..... 5·48

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	April 16
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v B.	April 19
Saxonia	Havre	New York	April 23
Smidt	Bremen	New York	April 23
Bellona	London	New York	April 23
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York v. B.	April 23

FOR EUROPE.

Malta	New York	Liverpool	May 7
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	May 7
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	May 7
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	May 7
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	May 11
Pereire	New York	Havre	May 14
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	May 14
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool v. H.	May 17
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	May 18
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	May 21
Bellona	New York	London	May 21
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	May 25

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	May 6
Centipede	Philadelphia	Savannah	May 7
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	May 7
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	May 10
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	May 12

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N.C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

Steamer W. Whildin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Champion, Clark, Saco, Pritchard & Ebert.

Schr Cornelia, Noyes, Washington, D. C., via Delaware City, Lennox & Burgess.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

N. G. bark Graf Behr Negendank, Kindoff, 90 days from London, with mdse. to C. F. & G. G. Lennig.

Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, 8 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Dutch brig Wildemann, Driest, 7 days from Boston, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr B. F. Lowell, Leavitt, 40 days from Amsterdam, with petroleum barrels and railroad iron to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr Arthur Burton, Frohock, 9 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Madeira & Canada—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Governor Burton, Ludlam, 4 days from Boston, with mdse. to C. Haslam & Co.

Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, 7 days from Savannah, via Wilmington, Del., with old iron to A. Whitney & Sons—vessel to C. Haslam & Co.

Schr C. H. Moller, Brown, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Z. L. Adams, Robbins, 4 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

BELOW.

Bark Schamyl, Lorenson, from Marseilles.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 6.—The following boats left this morning, in tow:—

Freemason, with lumber, for Chester.

Queen City, with anthracite coal, for Wilmington.

Ogdonion, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 5.—Six barges will leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

C. H. Winne, with stone, for Philadelphia.

New Era, with iron ore, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 5.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

N. Hart, Charles, James McMahon, James Lord, Harvey Wright, A. Allison, Flour City, and M. Hennessey, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, May 6.—Barge Board of Trade, with iron, left last night for Baltimore, and Sarah Ann, with coal, left for Wilmington.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, at Norfolk 3d inst. from Richmond, and sailed for Philadelphia.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 3d inst.

Steamship Rattlesnake, from Boston for Philadelphia, passed out from the Cape at 4½ P. M. 3d inst.

Bark Marienlyst, Gingo, cleared at New York 4th inst. for Dantzic via Philadelphia.

Brig Penniman, Dix, hence, at Boston 4th inst.

Brig Isabella Beurmann, Kennard, 19 days from Arroyo, P. R., at New York 4th inst.

Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, from Calbarien 24th ult., at New York 4th inst.

Brig Nigreta, Stowers, cleared at Matanzas 27th ult., for north of Hatteras.

Brig Kate Foster, Fickett, hence, at Newburyport 3d inst.

Schr Izetta, Smith, hence for Barbados, was spoken 27th ult. lat. 30 20, long. 69 40.

Schr Windward, Reeves, hence, at Baltimore 4th instant.

Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, hence, at Boston 4th instant.

Schr Calista, Spear, from Vinalhaven for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 2d inst.

Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, hence, at Fall River 1st inst.

Schr West Wind, Townsend, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 1st inst.

Schr John Lancaster, Williams, hence, at Pawtucket 3d inst.

Schr Adelia T. Cohn, Springer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 3d inst.

Schrs S. A. Reed, Arnold, from Haddam, Conn.; A. S. Brown, Fish, from Boston; and Wm. Boardman, Billard, from Portland, Conn., all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 4th inst.

Schr J. Robinson, Robinson, hence for New Haven, at New York 4th inst.

Schrs John Beatty, Price, and William and James, Outten, hence, at Richmond 3d inst.

Schr Vashti Sharp, Sharp, at City Point 2d inst., from Boston for Petersburg.

Schrs Bonny Boat, Kelley, and Ida L., Bearse, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 3d inst.

Schr N. J. Miller, Dunham, hence for St. John, N. B., cleared at Portland 2d inst.

Schrs J. W. Wilson, Somers; C. E. Smith, Hanson; and J. G. Babcock, Smith, hence, at Boston 3d inst.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK BRAND AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALITY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

United States Builders' Mill, FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates. WATSON & GILLINGHAM, 3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets 4 1§ 6m PHILADELPHIA.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J. FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA. NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4. For Circulars apply to T. W. CATTELL. 21 tf

MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONI STHENIQUE. ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Anæmia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 2 1 tuths§

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc. EDGAR L. THOMSON, Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON, 1 27 wfm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory. JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 3§

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at 5 cents per 100 pounds, 2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents. The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL, 2 26§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINES. QUEEN STREET WHARF.

The YAZOO will sail for NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 8 A. M.
The ACHILLES will sail from NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on —— May ——.
The CENTIPEDE will sail for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 7, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 7.
The PIONEER will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on FRIDAY, May 6, at 6 A. M.
Through bills of lading signed, and passage tickets sold to all points South and West.
BILLS OF LADING SIGNED AT QUEEN STREET WHARF. For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. 4 28§ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing on THURSDAY of each week:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons.
The Steamship J. W. EVERMAN will leave PIER No. 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY next, May 12, at 4 P. M., punctually.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
Through bills of lading given to all points in the South, Southwest, and Florida ports.
For freight or passage apply to SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 2 DOCK Street, Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO. No. 12 S. WHARVES. WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR TEXAS PORTS.

THE STEAMSHIP YAZOO Will sail for NEW ORLEANS on TUESDAY, May 10, at 8 A. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with Morgan's lines from New Orleans to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, LAVACCA and BRAZOS at as low rates as by any other route.
Through Bills of Lading also given to all points on the Mississippi River between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.
For further information apply to WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, 5 4 5t No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 3, 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, May 21, at 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$33
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUTONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS, (Including railway tickets, furnished on board), First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF, 1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, 1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents, No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent. No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and RARITAN CANAL. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1870.

LIBERTY OR REVOLUTION.

"LIBERTY and revolution are face to face," wrote M. Ollivier recently, in preparing the address of the Central Committee for the *plebiscite*. This is the Napoleonic version of the issue which culminates on Sunday. But the Paris *Siecle* of yesterday, with more candor, puts it in this shape:—"The Government asks for an unqualified approval of the past, and *carte blanche* for the future." The whole scheme of the popular vote means nothing more nor less than this, and it is only by diverting the attention of the people from the true issue to the alleged conspiracy against the life of the Emperor, that the false issue can be made to predominate. The *Journal Officiel* of yesterday was loaded down with pronunciamentos and letters concerning this bugbear, and the persons implicated in it are to be brought at once before the High Court of Justice for trial, on the plea that the conspirators "have resolved to execute their purpose before the 8th of May." If this assertion means that those already in custody had so purposed, the alleged necessity for an immediate trial is sheer nonsense; while, if it refers to such of the plotters as have not yet been captured, the acceleration of the trial of their associates will serve only to put them on their guard, and at the same time incite them to a more determined effort than ever. But the simple meaning of the whole movement is the desire on the part of the Government to identify opposition to the *plebiscite* with the idiotic schemes of Flourens and Beauri, to hoodwink the French people into the belief that a negative vote means revolution and anarchy. Through the agency of the immense machinery under the control of the Government, the first reports concerning the conspiracy have been spread broadcast over France, and the time which is to elapse before the taking of the vote is too short for the opposite side of the story to be made equally public. And now comes this last Napoleonic trick of an affectation of such immediate peril to the State that the trial of the conspirators must be commenced even before the vote is taken. The whole governmental machinery is of course in operation again, and doubtless before Sunday morning every voter in France will be in possession of a copy of the charges against the conspirators and of the decree convoking the High Court of Justice for their trial; while the rational opponents of the *plebiscite*, the men who follow the leadership of such temperate Liberals as Jules Favre, will find it impossible to counteract the false impressions created by the agents of the Government.

So, despite the efforts of all the rational opponents of the empire, the vote on Sunday will be taken on the false issue of liberty or revolution, and if an affirmative response is given, it will be nothing more nor less than "an unqualified approval of the past, and *carte blanche* for the future."

The *Senatus Consultum* recently submitted to and approved by the Senate is included in the so-called liberal reforms upon which the people are to pass judgment on Sunday. It contains several provisions of vital importance, prominent among which is the one which declares that "every law relating to taxation must first be voted by the Legislative Body"—a provision which, if carried out in good faith, would be a decided gain for the people. But it is rendered nugatory by the provision which declares that "the Constitution can only be modified by the people on the proposition of the Emperor," the simple meaning of which is that the Emperor may, whenever his ascendancy is endangered by an opposition majority in the Corps Legislatif, appeal to the people directly for the ratification of such changes in the Constitution as will turn the scale in his favor, and enable him to make a successful stand against the Legislative Body. The popular vote in France has heretofore been a farce, and the presumption is that it will continue to be such for some time to come. It is the knowledge of this fact that enables the Government to appeal to the people with confidence, and it is for the sake of keeping this unfailing resort in reserve that it was prompted to introduce into the last *Senatus Consultum* the provision which will enable the Emperor to change the Constitution at his pleasure. That the result of the vote to be taken on Sunday will be favorable to the Emperor there can be but little doubt, but it is not so certain that the day will not be marked by serious disturbances which may endanger the stability of the empire and unsettle the foundations of the throne.

A FINE VOICE, especially when it is combined with an attractive personal appearance, is a lucky thing for its possessor, and the sums realized by the warblings of favorite cantatrices are sometimes astonishing to matter-of-fact people who have limited ideas about the utility of art. It is reported that Adelina Patti has earned during the present season 1,000,000 francs, or about $200,000. This does not include the value of the presents she has received, and it must be acknowledged that it is pretty good exhibit for six or eight months' work. A fine voice will not last always, however, and a singer must make hay while the sun shines; and in estimating her profits it is necessary to take into consideration that, more than any other class of artists, vocalists are unable to calculate on the duration of their powers, and that, as a general rule, they are limited to comparatively few years during which they are likely to enjoy the favor of the fastidious public. If the sum named above, however, represents the average earnings of the fair Patti since she has been in Europe, she must have a nice little fortune laid by to fall back upon when the evil days draw nigh in which fickle audiences will fail to applaud with their accustomed enthusiasm, and the conviction is forced upon the artist that it is time for her to make way for younger rivals. The Patti, however, appears to be in the full enjoyment of all her vocal powers, and is, according to all accounts, as fascinating as ever; and it is to be hoped that she may for a long time to come continue to delight the public with her dulcet notes.

MINISTERS AND REAR-ADMIRALS.

FROM the Committee on Foreign Relations majority and minority reports were presented yesterday in the House of Representatives on the subject of the outrages perpetrated by Lopez on Minister Washburn and the members of his suite. The majority report states that Messrs. Bliss and Masterman were members of the personal suite of Mr. Washburn, and were therefore, under the law of nations, entitled to the protection of the United States; that their forcible detention and arrest was a violation of the law of nations, and a gross insult to the honor and dignity of the United States; and that the action of the President in withdrawing our Minister and declining to hold further diplomatic intercourse with Lopez is entitled to approval.

The minority report sets forth that the arrest of Bliss and Masterman while under the protection of the American flag was an outrage that demanded prompt reparation, and that the conduct of Mr. Washburn in abandoning them was a serious compromise of the dignity of the American flag that could not be justified by any considerations of personal safety. Mr. Washburn, however, is considered censurable for associating with his legation these two men—one a British subject suspected by Lopez of a conspiracy with his enemies, and both adventurers of doubtful reputation.

With regard to the conduct of the American Rear-Admirals Davis and Godon, which was one of Mr. Washburn's chief grievances, the minority and majority of the committee come to entirely different conclusions. A resolution of censure on Rear-Admiral Davis was lost by a tie vote, but the majority report that in their opinion Rear-Admiral Godon, in neglecting to assist Mr. Washburn in reaching the Government to which he was accredited, failed to discharge his duty as commander of the South Atlantic Squadron. The minority, however, acquit the naval officers of all blame in the matter, and express the opinion that no action is required on the part of Congress.

The difficulty between Mr. Washburn and Rear-Admirals Davis and Gedon was one of the most serious features of this whole affair, for the diplomatic complications which grew out of the peculiar disposition and the peculiar situation of Lopez are not likely to occur again, and would not have occurred at all if Lopez had been anything but a savage, with whom it was scarcely worth while to hold any diplomatic relations whatever. The refusal of the naval officers to assist the minister, however, raises a very important question as to how far the navy is under the control of our diplomatic representatives in foreign parts. Leaving out of consideration Mr. Washburn's fitness or unfitness for his position, or the prudence of his conduct, all that has been made public with regard to this affair heretofore indicates very plainly that the commanders of the South Atlantic Squadron did not recognize his right to give any orders for their movements, and that they deliberately and ostentatiously asserted their independence of him by refusing to assist him when he demanded the protection of the flag. A very curious letter, evidently written by an officer of the navy in Rear-Admiral Davis' command, appeared in one of the New York papers about the time of Minister Washburn's return to this country, in which it was roundly asserted that it was beneath the dignity of a Rear-Admiral to obey the orders of any mere civilian, and that the upholding of the dignity of a Rear-Admiral in the United States Navy was of quite as much importance in foreign waters as the protection of American citizens or any other little matters of that kind. Ridiculous as was this assertion, it undoubtedly represented the feelings of a large number of naval officers, and it indicated very plainly that it was high time that some definite instructions were given to naval commanders as to their duties and their relations to our diplomatic representatives. Our foreign ministers are the responsible representatives of the Government, and while many of them are undoubtedly not the most fit persons that could be chosen for the discharge of the delicate and responsible duties imposed upon them, the officers of the navy are not the proper judges of their capacity. Matters of great moment may often depend upon the assurance of a prompt support by the naval force to a minister in case he should have occasion to demand it, and the people of the country have not so high a regard for the dignity of a Rear-Admiral that they will excuse a refusal to comply with a request of a minister for assistance.

The resolution offered by the majority of the committee on this point, therefore, ought not only to be adopted by the House, but a law ought to be passed immediately that will prevent any further trouble of the kind in the future. The resolution states that it is clearly the duty of our naval officers on foreign stations to render all reasonable assistance to the diplomatic officers of the United States in the discharge of their duties, and that a refusal or neglect to render such assistance when required, or any discourtesy of such naval officers towards such diplomatic officers shall be a subject of inquiry and punishment by the Navy Department.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

OUR conservative British cousins have departed from their usual custom in showing greater favor to the woman's rights idea than it has received in the United States. Heretofore they have been content to follow in the wake of America in reforms, but on this question they seem inclined to assume the leadership. On the 4th instant the House of Commons passed to a second reading, by a vote of 124 to 91, amid enthusiastic cheering, a bill removing the disabilities of women with regard to voting; and this action indicates that the right of suffrage will be extended to the gentler sex in Great Britain long before the sixteenth amendment is ratified in this country. Various circumstances have conspired to give a greater degree of strength to this proposition on the other side of the water than it has attained here. In England the right to vote has always been associated with a property qualification. If a man was poor he could not vote at all, and if he was a rich landed proprietor he could control the suffrages of all his tenants. From this standpoint female suffrage can be strongly advocated, and the main arguments in its favor adduced in the House of Commons were that it was unjust to exclude rich women, like Miss Coutts, from the polls, or to deny to women with immense incomes a privilege which was accorded to their servants. This is an essentially aristocratic view of the subject, and it differs radically from the American idea which bases the right of suffrage on manhood, and ignores all property qualifications, so that the favorite British woman's right argument possesses no force whatever in this country. Another cause of the recent action of the House of Commons will probably be found in the earnest and serious manner in which an extension of the right of suffrage to women has been advocated by such writers as J. Stuart Mill, and in the eager desire to vote which appears to animate many British women, if we may judge from the fact that 100,000 signatures were appended to their petition. The English mode of electioneering, and the social importance attached to political positions in England, have always excited a deep interest in elections among a large number of British ladies, and have thus furnished a motive for their petition which can scarcely be said to exist here. Despite the late vote, however, the success of the new movement is not yet, by any means, secured. The London *Times* has opened its batteries against it, and a motion for the rejection of the bill has already been offered. Meanwhile, if the British women need help to fight their battle, we can very well afford to spare the woman's rights agitators of this country, and if they will go over to London to pester Parliament, instead of continuing their oratorical demonstrations in this country, the American public will be grateful for the relief afforded by their temporary absence.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Le Temps*, writing from the Hague, communicates very unpleasant news; he announces the resurrection of the temporarily-interred Luxembourg question. He is very sorry for mentioning such a thing, he apologizes beforehand; but there can be no doubt about it. Local manifestations have taken place, some in favor of annexation to Belgium, others in favor of annexation to France—none in favor of annexation to Prussia; and these manifestations, and the depressed condition of the Grand Duchy to which they have called attention, have been made the subject of diplomatic notes, though from whom and to whom the correspondent sayeth not. The result of the London Conference was to reduce Luxembourg to the position of an international buffer; and Luxembourg is, in fact, crushed on all sides. The town of Luxembourg, moreover, has been ruined by the withdrawal of three or four thousand men who compose the Prussian garrison, whom, it will be remembered, the honest Luxembourgers wished to see replaced by the troops of no matter what nation, provided only that troops of some kind, with pay to receive and provisions to buy, were sent to them. At present, as during the crisis, the Luxembourgers wish to be annexed either to France or to Belgium; but France will not allow them to become Belgian, while Prussia will not hear of their becoming French. The King of Holland, now as heretofore, is quite willing to part with his duchy for a consideration; but to whichever of the surrounding powers he may offer it, there are other powers (to say nothing of the Treaty of London) to forbid the sale. In the meanwhile *Le Temps* assures us that we are about to hear further propositions and discussions on this subject. We hope not.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS IN RUSSIA.—It is stated that the Russian Government has announced that women will hereafter be admitted to medical schools and to medical practice. The origin of this concession is remarkable. Formerly it was found that the Cossacks objected to being attended by male physicians. On investigation it was discovered that they held a superstition concerning all diseases, and that their only ideas of remedial agents related to the incantations, charms, and holy herbs administered by witches. For ages the witch had been their physician, and the tradition was so strong that a few years ago, when some ladies applied to the Government for admission to the chief school of St. Petersburg, a few of them were admitted on condition that they would pursue their practice among the Cossacks. It was evidently intended to supersede the "witches." As the measure did not bring about any universal thaw and dissolution of the empire, it seems to have been followed by a larger and more unconditional concession.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 2, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 20, 1870.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 20 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
5 4 60t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ CAREFULLY CUT,
TASTEFULLY TRIMMED,
SECURELY SEWED,
FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES,
FASHIONABLE FITS,
GRACEFUL GARMENTS.
JOHN WANAMAKER'S ESTABLISHMENT.
CHILDREN'S CLOTHES,
SPRING SUITS,
SUPERFINE SHIRTS.
Nos. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.
SAILOR SUITS
SAILOR SUITS
SAILOR SUITS
FOR
BOYS.

☞ OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1870.
PARK CARRIAGE SERVICE.
TARIFF OF RATES.
1. For a single trip to George's Hill, one person ..... 30 cents.
2. For a round trip to George's Hill and return ..... 50 cents.
3. For a single trip to Belmont Mansion, by way of George's Hill (*when road is completed*) ..... 40 cents.
4. For a round trip to Belmont Mansion, and return ..... 60 cents.
Passengers have the privilege to pay for the round trip and take tickets for their return trip from George's Hill or Belmont Mansion, which may be used on any day.
5. Tickets, good for any day or trip, can be obtained at the following prices:—
For five round trips to George's Hill $2 00
For five round trips to Belmont Mansion 3 50
6. Carriages are provided, in addition to those making the regular trips, which can be engaged by the hour, at the following rates:—
When used by one person, per hour, or less time $1 50
When used by two persons, per hour, or less time 1 75
and 25 cents for each additional person who may originally engage the carriage. No vacant seat in a carriage thus engaged shall be used by any one not of the original party, except by their express consent.
Published for the information of the public, by order of the Committee on Superintendence of Police.
DAVID F. FOLEY, Secretary Park Commission.
5 6 fstu6t

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, held this day, May 5, 1870, the following persons were duly elected President and Directors:—
PRESIDENT,
W. H. KEMBLE.
DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM H. KERN,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
GEORGE J. RICHARDSON,
GEORGE J. GROSS,
WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
WILLIAM BUMM.
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, WILLIAM H. TABER was elected Cashier.
W. H. TABER, Cashier.
The Bank will be open for business on MONDAY, May 9, at 411 CHESNUT Street. 5 6 6t

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.
LAST DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION OF
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
Great Life-size Painting by the POET-ARTIST,
T. BUCHANAN READ.
TENTH WEEK AND UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS.
The Poem recited at 12 M., 4 and 9 P. M., daily, by MR. J. B. ROBERTS, the distinguished Tragedian and Elocutionist. [5 2 6t
Admission ..... 35 cents
Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, BROAD Street, below Walnut.
SWIMMING SCHOOL
FOR BOTH SEXES AND ALL AGES.
OPEN FROM 5 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.
WATER CHANGING CONSTANTLY.
An even and comfortable temperature maintained by use of steam boilers.
Polite and competent Instructors always in attendance.
Persons taught to swim in from six to ten lessons.
NOTICE.—Persons who have their names in Club Lists should procure their tickets on or before Saturday, May 7, as no Club Tickets will be issued after that day.
Send or address for a Circular.
5 5 3t J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

☞ FOR SHERIFF, 1870,
T. F. WALTON,
Subject to the decision of the
Republican Convention. 5 5tf

☞ MASONS, KNIGHTS, RED MEN, OR OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.
WILSON HALL
is now open for inspection to parties wishing to engage one or two of the handsomest rooms in Philadelphia, with chesnut and walnut finish throughout; frescoed walls and ceilings, and all conveniences. S. W. corner GIRARD Avenue and CHARLOTTE Street, east of Fourth street. 5 6 fmw3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 224 South FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1870.
At a meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners, held this day, the following ordinance was adopted:—The Commissioners of Fairmount Park do ordain, That no person shall be permitted to bring *fast horses* within the limits of Fairmount Park, and any person bringing any horse into the Park grounds that is not harnessed and attached to a vehicle or mounted by an equestrian shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine not exceeding five dollars, recoverable as similar fines for violations of the rules and regulations for the government of Fairmount Park are, under existing laws, now recoverable.
Attest— DAVID F. FOLEY, Secretary Park Commissioners.
5 4 3t

☞ INSTALLATION EXERCISES IN THE ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—REV. GEORGE P. CAIN will be installed pastor of this church by the Central Presbytery of Philadelphia on next SABBATH EVENING, May 8, 1870, services commencing at 8 o'clock. Rev. A. M. JELLY, Moderator of Presbytery, will preside. Sermon by Rev. Dr. WILLITS. Charge to the pastor by Rev. J. ADDISON HENRY. Charge to the congregation by Rev. Dr. MUSGRAVE. Sermon in the morning at 10½ o'clock by the pastor elect. 5 6 3t*

☞ NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CHES. AND OHIO CANAL,
ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
BENJAMIN FAWCETT, Secretary to Stockholders.
5 5 t6 6

☞ A TEMPERANCE MEETING WILL be held in the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WALNUT Street, below Fortieth, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. G. F. WISWELL, Rev. S. W. DANA, and others. Music under the care of the choir. 1t*

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
5 4 3t WM. H. WEBB, Cashier.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.
5 3 6t S. PALMER, Cashier.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.
5 2 6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.
5 2 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of tax.
5 3 6t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

☞ MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of tax.
5 3 6t J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WARROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.
(Agent for Steinway & Sons since 1856.) [4 15tf4p

☞ C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA.—Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS. 4 25 1m4p*

CLOTHING.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL.
THE GREAT BROWN HALL
IS CRAMMED AND JAMMED
From Pit to Dome, with the most superb Garments for Men and Boys to be found anywhere this Spring.
R. & W. 603 AND 605 R. & W.
We are selling it RAPIDLY.
We have reduced the price AWFULLY.
We have increased our forces TREMENDOUSLY.
We are adorning the public GORGEOUSLY.
We are delighting our patrons HUGELY.
We are making discounts to folks LIBERALLY.
THE BALL IS ROLLING VIGOROUSLY.
COME TRY OUR CLOTHES.
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
NOW IN STORE.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

DRY GOODS.

SILKS. SILKS.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
Invites attention to his elegant stock of
SILKS.
BLACK SILKS in all qualities.
STRIPE AND PLAID SILKS in all colors.
PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS.
JAPANESE SILKS of every variety. 3 30 3mrp

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street
Spring Importations.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
PRICES DOWN
TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.
8 21 mwf]

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his stock of DRY GOODS, selected with great care, and will be sold as cheap as any house in the city.
BLACK SILKS from $1 50 to $6 per yard.
FANCY SILKS from $1 to $10.
HERNANI in Black and Colors.
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
INDIA PONGEE.
DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, and many articles not to be found in any other store.
GIVE US A CALL. 4 6 2m

J. CHAMBERS, 810 ARCH ST., invites attention to the following goods, bought at an immense loss to the importer.
BLACK THREAD LACES.
BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
POINT APPLIQUE LACES.
VALENCIENNE and OTHER LACES.
LLAMA LACE POINTES.
LLAMA LACE SACQUES.
LLAMA LACE FANCHONETTES.
HAMBURG GOODS.
EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, FLOUNCINGS, Etc.
PATTERNS NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
WHITE GOODS.
PIQUES FROM 20c. to $1.
FRENCH MUSLINS, TWO YARDS WIDE, 50c.
PLAID NAINSOOKS, CAMBRICS.
Victoria Lawns, Figured Swiss, Stirred and Tucked Muslins for Waists. 5 3 6t5

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS
Simple and Fancy.
Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.
4 9 stuth3m RAPSON'S,
4 9 3t* N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 332 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair, Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4§

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 2m§

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.
BY MRS. GREY.
THE
YOUNG WIFE'S COOK BOOK.
A MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE. BY MRS. GREY; and THE YOUNG WIFE'S COOK BOOK.
And other New Books are published and for sale this day by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

A MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.
A MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE. By Mrs. Grey, author of "The Gambler's Wife," "The Little Wife," etc. One volume, octavo, price Fifty cents.

MRS. GREY'S COMPLETE WORKS.

Cousin Harry	1 50	The Little Beauty	1 50

Above are in paper cover, or in cloth at $1 75 each.

A Marriage in High Life	50	Young Prima Donna	50
Gipsey's Daughter	50	Old Dower House	50
Lena Cameron	50	Hyacinthe	25
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Sybil Lennard	50	Mary Seaham	75
Duke and Cousin	50	Passion and Principle	75
The Little Wife	50	The Flirt	75
Manœuvring Mother	50	Good Society	75
The Baronet's Daughters	50	Lion Hearted	75

THE YOUNG WIFE'S COOK BOOK.
THE YOUNG WIFE'S COOK BOOK. With receipts of all the best dishes to be prepared for Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea, as well as a large number of entire New Receipts for cooking and preparing in all different ways:—Soup, Fish, Oysters, Terrapin, Lobsters, Meats, Omelets, Meat Pies, Poultry, Game, Tea Cakes, Jellies, Hot Rolls, Preserves, Salads, Stews, Puddings, Pies, Pastries, Dessert, Cakes, Biscuit, Pickles, Sauces, etc., with miscellaneous receipts and invaluable hints to Wives in every article of Household use. By the author of "The National Cook Book." The receipts contained in "The Young Wife's Cook Book," have been thoroughly tested by the author for many years and will be found to be invaluable to every Housekeeper. No Wife, no Lady, or any Family, should be without a copy of "The Young Wife's Cook Book." It is published in a large duodecimo volume, of seven hundred pages, strongly bound in cloth, price $1 75 a copy.
T. B. Peterson & Brothers also publish all the best and most popular as well as the most economical Cook Books issued in the world. Price of each, $1 75, bound in cloth. Their names are as follows:—

Miss Leslie's New Cookery Book	1 75
Mrs. Goodfellow's Cookery as It Should Be	1 75
The National Cook Book	1 75
Petersons' New Cook Book	1 75
Widdifield's New Cook Book	1 75
Mrs. Hale's New Cook Book	1 75
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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. Barney Williams will have a benefit this evening. The Irish drama of *Shandy Maguire*, the protean farce of *An Hour in Seville*, and the comic drama of *Barney the Baron* will be represented.

To-morrow there will be a matinee performance, when *The Fairy Circle* and *The Customs of the Country* will be given.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *The Fair One with the Blonde Wig* will be performed this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Joseph K. Emmett will have a benefit this evening, when he will personate "Fritz" in the drama of *Fritz, Our Cousin German*. A matinee to-morrow.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the regular season will close to-morrow evening. On Monday McEvoy's "Hibernicon" will commence an engagement.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited this evening at Concert Hall, for the benefit of St. John's Evangelical P. E. Church. To-morrow evening Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, who have contributed so much to the success of the exhibition by their singing, will have a benefit.

THE CURIOSITIES at the Pennsylvania Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum, No. 1205 Chesnut street, are worth visiting.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee to-morrow at Musical Fund Hall.

THE BEDFORD STREET MISSION CONCERT to be given at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next ought to receive the liberal patronage of the public. Reserved seats can be procured at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

SIGNOR ETTORE BARILI will have a grand complimentary concert to-morrow evening at Musical Fund Hall. A fine programme of musical selections will be presented, and a most enjoyable entertainment may be expected. Signor Barili will be assisted by a number of his pupils and several eminent professional artists.

Incidentals.

—San Francisco papers report large receipts of strawberries, of tolerably good quality, but as yet undecided in flavor.

—For twenty years California has been producing gold, silver, copper ore, hides, and other articles used in manufactures, transporting them to her seaports and sending them thence to New York, Boston, or Liverpool, to be manufactured and returned over the same thousands of miles, enhanced in cost very largely in addition to the expense of manufacture. Now California proposes to go into the business of manufacturing for herself. A wise conclusion.

—The St. Paul *Press* prints a long communication from a lady who opposes female suffrage, and who, in her enthusiasm, breaks into parodic poetry at the close, of which the following stanza is a specimen:—

"The vote that all are praising
Is not the vote for me;
Its claims are so amazing,
I'd rather far be free.
But there's a vote in yonder crib,
A baby vote, clear, shrill, and glib,
That vote is worth the raising,
And that's the vote for me!
Oh! that's the vote for me!"

—A letter from Jackson, Mississippi, to the Springfield *Republican* says:—"Two murders a week are our regular rations. Sometimes we have more, sometimes less. It depends on whether the whisky for the week is imported from Yazoo flats or from Vicksburg. As I came up into the city, near the corner of Pearl street, I saw two men with shot guns. I wondered what game there might be in the vicinity. Having reached the corner of the First National Bank, however, I came suddenly upon a crowd of men who were watching these two gunners. From exclamations that were dropped as I passed through, I concluded that if those knights of the shot guns were waiting for bipeds, they were not feathered. They were indeed waiting for a man named Dalgreen to come out of a drug store. Sometimes these men miss fire; that is why the street was drained of passengers as I came up."

CITY ITEMS.

OUR SPRING STYLES
IN STOCK.
FULL SUPPLY.
ALL KINDS,
ALL SIZES,
ALL STYLES,
MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'
CLOTHING,
READY-MADE OR IN THE PIECE,
TO BE MADE
TO ORDER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE SALE of fine paintings at the galleries, No. 1125 Chesnut street, last evening, attracted a good company, but, with very few exceptions, the prices realized were exceedingly low, and a majority of the works were sacrificed. The sale was conducted by Mr. B. Scott, Jr., with his customary skill, but the results were far more satisfactory to the purchasers than to the owner of the pictures. The following were some of the prices obtained:—No. 30, "Tiroli," by Carl Jungheim, $265; No. 31, "View near Fmmottsburg," by George Hetzel, $67 50; No. 55, "View near Calais," by G. W. Nicholson, $55; No. 84, "Evening Twilight," by C. Leichert, $70; No. 36, "Farm-yard and Cattle," by Van Marcke, $300; No. 39, "Austrian Pickets," by Christian Sell, $180; No. 41, "Highland Sheep and Shetland Ponies," by A. R. Jones, $295; Nos. 42 and 43, "St. Quentin" and "St. Croce," by C. Kuwasegfils, $11e each; No. 44, "In the Forest of Fontainebleau," by Paul Weber, $450; No. 48, "The Farewell," by Otto Er.mann, $300; No. 53, "The Deserted Home," by J. O. Eaton, $300; No. 56, "In the Tyrol," by Carl Millner, $350; No. 60, "The Escort to the Bath" by W. Boulanger, $1500; No. 69, "Ponte Mamelon, near Rome," by O. Achenbach, $1200.

The balance of the paintings will be put up this evening, the sale to commence precisely at 7½ o'clock. It should be remembered that this sale is positively without reserve, and that every work in the catalogue is to be disposed of.

THE THREE DYSPEPTICS.—Here is an extract from a letter received by Messrs. Drake & Co., November 2, 1869:—"Three friends met one day in the latter part of last September in the rotunda of the Astor House. Your correspondent was one of the three. We were all suffering from the 'national disease'—indigestion; and all agreed on one point, viz., that nothing agreed with us. We discussed medicines. One had tried blue pills, another extract of dandelion, another almost every variety of purgatives. In fact, we had made apothecaries' shops of our insides; but nothing had done us any good. I said I wondered if your PLANTATION BITTERS would help us any. After some talk we concluded to try it, and meet again at the same place that day month, to compare notes. We did so. It was a jovial meeting, I can tell you. We scarcely knew one another. Each had gained flesh; each reported a good appetite, sound sleep, an easy stomach, and a regular habit of body. The change was marvellous. It was agreed to report the facts to you, and I was appointed to make this communication. You can publish it if you choose, and refer all skeptics for particulars to yours truly,

"ALBERT W. SHAW,
"No. 549 Downing Street, New York."

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

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SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 819 Chesnut street.

NEW FACES.—Since we started our spring ball, and 810 all wool spring suits and $5 and $7 spring overcoats, besides our old customers we see daily hundreds of new faces, attracted to our store by the wonderful display and the exceedingly low prices at which the beautiful stock is being disposed of. All appear to appreciate the economical manner in which we manage our business, which enables us to accommodate the public on the low-price principle. Remember, a full supply of the 810 all wool spring suits to-morrow. Call early, before the rush commences. ROCKHILL & WILSON'S BROWN STONE HALL, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

TO SAVE MONEY and avoid delay, place all your orders for upholstery work, such as putting down carpets, upholstering and covering furniture, furniture slips, bedding, curtains, shades, etc., in the hands of Albertson & Co., Fifteenth and Chesnut, who make it a main feature of theirs to insure full and entire satisfaction to every customer.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

EQUALLED BY FEW, EXCELLED BY NONE, ADMIRED BY all, the customers-made clothing from CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street. Prices low as elsewhere.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

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FROM BASEMENT TO ROOF.

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LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,

S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS

MARRIED.

HARDESTER—SMITH.—April 27, 1870, by Rev. Joseph Mason, Mr. JOHN W. HARDESTER, of Baltimore, Md., to Mrs. EMMA C. SMITH, of this city.

LODGE—BOOTHBY.—On Tuesday evening, May 3, at the Parsonage of the Wharton Street M. E. Church, by the Rev. Joseph Mason, Mr. WILLIAM F. LODGE to Miss JENNIE BOOTHBY, all of this city.

WOODSIDE—SCHEETZ.—On Sunday afternoon, May 1, in the Chapel of the Burd Orphan Asylum, by the Rev. Francis J. Clerc, D. D., ROBERT WOODSIDE, of Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, to SUSAN M. SCHEETZ, of Philadelphia, deaf mutes.

DIED.

BAKER.—On the morning of the 5th instant, EDWARD PAYSON, son of Theo. W. and Matilda E. Baker, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 222 West Logan Square, on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock.

BURNS.—Suddenly, on the 5th instant, MARY ANN BURNS, widow of the late John Burns, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1003 Moyamensing avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Tenth Street Union Cemetery.

PAXSON.—On the 5th instant, JOSHUA PAXSON, in his 65th year.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 529 N. Nineteenth street, on Sunday morning, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Fair Hill.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, held on Thursday, May 5, 1870, Vice-President John C. Cresson, Esq., in the chair, on motion of Dr. Caspar Morris the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That it is with the deepest feeling of affectionate regard for the memory of our late highly esteemed President, Franklin Peale, Esq., that the board has received information of his decease. During thirty-four years he had, by his indefatigable devotion to this institution and its pupils, manifested his interest in the welfare of the blind, and his desire to promote the objects for which we are associated, and as President of the Board discharged the duties of that post not only to the entire satisfaction of his colleagues, but in a manner which secured their grateful respect, proved the depth of his interest in the education of the blind, and promoted in an eminent degree the accomplishment of that object.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the board be directed to communicate to the family of Mr. Peale the expression of our sympathy in their sorrow and of our high esteem for the memory of our late respected President.

Resolved, That this board, in a body, will attend on the occasion of the funeral services of our deceased friend.

Published by order of the board.

J. SERGEANT PRICE, Secretary.

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JONES'

ONE-PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

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One case of the Finest Organdies Imported, 40 Cents.

Real Scotch Ginghams, in all colors, 25 Cents.

2 cases of French Foulard Mohairs, now being sold by the piece for 65 Cents, will be offered at 56 Cents.

Buff Linens for Suits at 25 and 30 Cents, in the new shades.

Handsome Chene Iron Bareges for Summer Suits at 30 cents.

Chene Mohairs for Suits at 25 Cents.

Black Lyons Gros Grains and Drap de Lyon, of the best makes, from $1'50 to $8'00 per yard.

Chene Silks of the latest designs in the Paris market, and extra quality, sold last Spring at $3'25, $2'50.

Striped Silks from $1'50 to $2'00.

Black Canvas Bareges, extra Superb Quality, 75 Cents.

Do. do. all widths and qualities, up to $6'00.

Walking Suits, Lace Shawls, Lace Points, etc., all at the NEW RATES.

5 3 mwf 3t

Number Seven.

Number seven is more favored in the world than any other digit. It is true that, in a certain conventional sense, Number One is said to occupy more of each man's attention; but, this selfish aspect set aside, the palm must certainly be given in all other respects to Number Seven. The favoritism of this number is variously explained. Ingpen, in 1624, satisfied himself of the superexcellence of Number Seven in the following ingenious way:—"It is compounded of one and six, two and five, three and four. Now every one of these being excellent of themselves (as hath been demonstrated), how can this number but be far more excellent, consisting of them all, and participating as it were of all their excellent virtues?" Number Seven was largely used by the Hebrew biblical writers, both in the plain and ordinary sense and in a typical or figurative manner. Besides the seven days of the week, there were Jewish feasts or festivals connected with a period of seven weeks; seven times seven years constituted a jubilee or period of rejoicing; the candlestick of Moses had seven branches, etc. Then there are the many passages relating in various ways and at different eras in the Biblical narrative, to the Seven Churches of Asia, the Seven Wise Men, the Seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost, the Seventh Day of the Seventh Month, the freeing of bondmen in the Seventh Year, the Seven Mysterious Seals, the Seven Symbolical Trumpets, the Seven Heads of the Dragon, the Seven Angels, the Seven Witnesses, etc. The Roman Catholic Church is rich in Number Seven, in doctrine and in ritual. There are the Seven Deadly Sins, the Seven Sacraments, the Seven Canonical Hours, the Seven Joys and Seven Sorrows of the Virgin Mary, and the Seven Penitential Psalms. The canonical hours here mentioned are the times fixed for divine service in the churches; they divide the ecclesiastical day into seven parts; and besides having a mystical relation to certain sacred occurrences, they are regarded as symbolizing the seven days of creation, the seven times a day that the just man falls, the seven graces of the Holy Spirit, the seven divisions of the Lord's Prayer, and other applications of Number Seven. There is in Lambeth Palace Library a manuscript about four centuries old, in which the seven hours are connected with the seven periods of man's life, as follows:—Morning, infancy; mid-morrow, childhood; undern, school-age; midday, the knightly age; nones or high noon, the kingly age; midovernoon, elderly; evenson, declining. It is interesting to compare this with Shakespeare's Seven Ages of Man, as depicted by melancholy Jacques in *As You Like It*. There is a still older MS. illuminated in an elaborate manner. It represents a wheel cut into seven rays, and composed of seven concentric cordons, which with the rays form seven times seven compartments; seven of these compartments contain the Seven Petitions of the Lord's Prayer; seven others, the Seven Sacraments; seven others, the Seven Spiritual Arms of Justice; seven others, the Seven Works of Mercy; seven others, the Seven Virtues; seven others, the Seven Deadly Sins; and the last seven, the Seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost—all beautifully written and painted.

Departing from these serious matters, we find Number Seven in favor in all sorts of mundane and social affairs. There were the Seven Stones of the Arabs, and the Seven Tripods of Agamemnon. There were the Seven Wonders of the World, and the Seven Hills on which more than one celebrated city is said to be built. There were the Seven Planets and the Seven Stars—the former, cruelly disturbed in number and put out of joint by modern astronomical discoveries; the latter applicable either to the seven principal stars in Orion, or to those in the Great Bear, or to the beautiful little Pleiades. There were the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus, whose sound nap lasted two hundred and twenty-nine years, and who have had companions in the Seven Mohammedan Sleepers, and the Seven Sleepers of the North. We are told that there are seven liberal arts, seven senses, seven notes in music, and seven colors in the rainbow, neither more nor less. For some special inquiries, there is a jury of seven matrons. There used to be, more frequently than at present, a period of seven years' apprenticeship; and many a malefactor has had occasion to know that seven years was a frequent duration for a sentence of transportation. Some years ago there was a Septuagenarian Club proposed, in which every member was to be seven times ten years or upwards; all young fellows between sixty-five and seventy entering it simply as cadets. Seven Oaks have, as we know, given a name to a pleasant place in Kent; and Dean Stanley describes seven oaks standing in a line at a particular spot in Palestine, associated in the minds of the natives with a very strange legend. When Cain (the legend runs) killed his brother Abel, he was punished by being compelled to carry the dead body during the long period of five hundred years, and to bury it in this spot; he planted his staff to mark the spot, and out of this staff grew up the seven oak trees.

Who can tell us anything about the Seven Sisters, the name of seven elm trees at Tottenham, which have also given their name to the road from thence to Upper Holloway? In Bedwell's History of Tottenham, written nearly two hundred and forty years ago, he describes Page-green, by the side of the high-road at that village, and a group of seven elm trees in a circle, with a walnut tree in the centre. He says:—"This tree hath this many yeares stod there, and it is observed yearely to live and beare leavs, and yet to stand at a stay, that is, to growe neither greater nor higher. This people do commonly tell the reason to bee, for that there was one burnt upon that place for the profession of the Gospell." There was also some connecting link between the walnut tree and the Seven Sisters by which it was surrounded. There were seven elms planted by seven sisters, one by each. The tree planted by the most diminutive of the sisters was always irregular and low in its growth. But now comes another legend of the walnut tree. There was an eighth sister, who planted an elm in the midst of the other seven; it withered and died when she died, and then a walnut tree grew in its place. But now the walnut tree is gone, one of the elms is gone, and the others are gradually withering. In Ireland there is a legend connected with a lonely castle on the coast of Kerry, telling, in like manner, of seven sisters. The lord of the castle was a grim and cruel man, who had seven beautiful daughters. Seven brothers, belonging to a band of Northmen rovers, were cast on that coast, and fell desperately in love with the seven ladies. A clandestine escape was planned; this being discovered, the heartless parent threw all the seven lovely damsels down a chasm into the raging surf below. Something more is known about that paradise of bird-cages, that emporium of birds and bird-lime, that resort of bird-catchers and bird-buyers, Seven Dials. Evelyn, writing in 1694, said, "I went to see the building beginning near St. Giles', where seven streets make a star from a Doric pillar placed in the middle of a circular area." This erection was said to be seven feet square at the top, had seven faces or sides, and seven sun-dials on those seven faces. The seven dials faced seven streets:—Great Earl, Little Earl, Great St. Andrew's, Little St. Andrew's, Great White Lion, Little White Lion, and Queen streets. The pillar and its seven dials were removed about three-quarters of a century ago. Were they not taken to Walton-on-Thames, and are they in existence now?

Those friends of our boyish years, the Seven Champions of Christendom, have been a subject of more learned discussion than most boys—even old boys—would suppose. It would seem a daring question to ask whether Shakespeare condescended to borrow any of his beautiful language, any of his rich imagery, from his book. And yet such a question has been asked. Mr. Keightley, author of the Fairy Mythology, started the subject a few years ago in Notes and Queries. It appears that Richard Johnson, the author of the Seven Champions, was one of the contemporaries of Shakespeare, and that the book was published at about the same time as many of the plays of our great poet. Let us cite three passages pointed out by Mr. Keightley. The Champions say:—"As they passed along by the river side, which, gently running, made sweet music with the enamelled stones, and seemed to give a gentle kiss to every sedge he overtook in his watery pilgrimage." Compare this with a passage in the second act of the *Two Gentlemen of Verona:*—

"The current that with gentle murmurs glides
Thou knowest, being stopped, impatiently doth rage;
But, when his fair course is not hindered,
He *makes sweet music with the enamel'd stones,*
Giving *a gentle kiss to every sedge*
He overtaketh *in his pilgrimage.*"

The italicized words in the latter show how many are the points of resemblance in the imagery and language. A second passage runs thus:—"Where they found in Duke Ursini, Death's pale flag advanced in his cheeks." With this compare a passage in the fifth act of *Romeo and Juliet:*—

"Beauty's ensign yet
Is crimson in thy lips and in thy *cheeks,*
And *Death's pale flag* is not *advanced* there."

Once more:—"It seemed indeed that the leaves wagged, as you may behold when Zephyrus with a gentle breath plays with them." Now turn to the fourth act of *Cymbeline:*—

"As *Zephyrs,* blowing beneath the violet, not
Wagging his sweet head."

We cannot go into the critical questions of bibliography involved here; but may simply state that an opinion is held by commentators in favor of Johnson having had precedence of Shakespeare in these passages. At any rate, Number Seven is very much honored by such comparisons.

Not the least curious among these associations of Number Seven is that with the seventh son. Whoever has the good fortune to be the father of seven boys, especially if no girl intervene to break the continuity of the series, is to be congratulated forthwith. Let him not talk about too many olive branches in his garden, or too many arrows in his quiver, or too many little folks around his table; his seventh boy will be a wonder. In the district around Orleans in France, a seventh son, without a daughter intervening, is called a marcou. His body is (or is supposed by the peasantry to be) marked in some spot or other with a fleur-de-lis. If a patient suffering under king's evil touch the fleur-de-lis, or if the marcou breathe upon him, the malady disappears. Or at least there is so great a popular faith that it will do so, that the country people will come from places far and wide to visit a marcou.

About fifteen years ago there was one of these persons named Foulon, a cooper, at Ormes, who was greatly sought for his reputed healing powers, especially in Holy Week, and more especially on Good Friday, when his patients reached the number of four or five hundred. As to the origin of the name king's-evil, a manuscript in the University library at Cambridge tells us that "The Kings of England and Fraunce by a peculiar guift cure the king's-evill by touching them with their hands; and so doth the seaventh sonne." It is something to say that a seventh son, in this matter, is as good as a king. Mr. Keightley has found among the Welsh folk-lore an account of a family famous in this way. "Jones was their name, and they lived at a place called Muddfi. In them was said to have originated the tradition of the seventh son, or Septimus, being born for the healing art; as for many generations seven sons were regularly born in each family, the seventh of whom became the doctor, and wonderful in his profession." Steele jested at this belief a century and a half ago, in sarcastic relation to another of the troubles with which men are occasionally visited:—"Tipstaff, being a seventh son, used to cure the king's evil, but his rascally descendants are so far from having that healing quality, that by a touch upon the shoulder they gave a man such an ill habit of body, that he can never come abroad afterwards."

But if there happen to be a seventh son of a seventh son, the curative powers are much more marvellous. Mr. Carleton, in his story of the Black Prophet, says that the Irish peasantry entertain a very undoubting faith in the reality of these powers. In Cornwall the belief is, in like manner, entertained; the ordeal being that the gifted person should thrice gently stroke the part affected, thrice blow on it, and repeat certain words. At Bristol, some years ago, a tradesman was regularly called Dr. So-and-so simply because he was the seventh son, and without any relation to his actual trade. Early in the present century, a man perambulated the rural districts of Hamsphire to cure the blind, the sick, and the lame. Numerous cures were ascribed to him, and he had quite a large collection of crutches and walking-sticks, said to have been left by his patients, who had no longer any need for them. How much was deception, and how much due to the implicit faith placed in him by the ignorant, it might have been difficult to decide; but he was held in much awe and respect on account of his claim to be the seventh son of a seventh son. At Plymouth, not very long ago, was to be seen this inscription on a board:—

A. SHEPHERD,
The third seventh daughter,
Doctress.

A Yorkshire lad at a school was purposely intended to study afterwards for the medical profession, because, as he told his schoolfellows, "The seventh of the seventh maks the bigg'st o' doctors." Another story is told of an Irish lad, who, as an errand-boy, was frequently censured for being late in his arrival, and dilatory when on his errands. His excuse on one occasion took the following form:—"I'm sure I wouldn't help it, sir, I'm sure I wouldn't. I've only bin on an act o' mercy. Ye see, sir, I'm a seventh of a seventh, an' I touches for sickness, sir, an' I've been to two childer this morn, sir, a long way." It appeared that he had to touch, fasting, in order that his wonderful properties should be developed; and his palm was crossed by a piece of silver varying in value from a fourpenny piece to half a crown, according to the social position of his patients. —*All the Year Round.*

A NIGHT OF DEATH.

The Destruction of the Richmond Theatre in 1811—Seventy Lives Lost.

The gloom that pervades Richmond on account of the recent disaster is quite as deep as that which rested upon it on the morning of the 27th of December, 1811. On the night of Thursday, the 26th, the Richmond Theatre was burned, and some fifty of her first citizens either trampled or burned to death, and twenty more afterward died from injuries received. The Richmond *Enquirer*, on the 28th of the same month, contained the following description of the night of horrors:—

On Thursday night a new play and a new afterpiece were played for the benefit of Mr. Placide. Crowds swarmed to the theatre—it was the fullest house this season—there were not less than 600 present. The play went off—the pantomime began, the first act was over. The whole scene was before us, and all around us was mirth and festivity. O, God! what a horrible revolution did one minute produce! The curtain rose on the second act of the pantomime, the orchestra was in full chorus, and Mr. West came on to open the scene, when sparks of fire began to fall on the back part of the stage, and Mr. Robinson came out in unutterable distress, waved his hand to the ceiling, and uttered these appalling words: "The house is on fire!" His hand was instantly stretched forth to persons in the stage box to help them on the stage, and aid their retreat in that direction. This is all that we caught of the stage, the cry of "fire, fire," passed with electrical velocity through the house—every one flew from their seats to gain the lobby stairs. The scene baffles all description. The most heart-rending cries pervaded the house. "Save me, save me;" wives asking for their husbands; females and children shrieking, while the gathering element came rolling on its curling flames and column of smoke, threatening to devour every human being in the building. Many were trod under foot. Several were thrown back from the windows, from which they were struggling to leap. The stairways were immediately blocked up; the throng was so great that many were raised several feet over the heads of the rest; the smoke threatened an instant destruction. Many leaped from the windows of the first story and were saved. Children and females and men of all descriptions were seen to precipitate themselves on the ground below. Most of these escaped, though several of them with broken legs and thighs and hideous contusions. Most, if not all, who were in the pit escaped. How melancholy that many who were in the boxes did not also jump into the pit and fly in the same direction: but those who were in the boxes above and below pushed for the lobbies; many, as has been said, escaped through the windows, but the most of them had no other resource than to descend the stairs. Many escaped this way, but so great was the pressure that they retarded each other until the devouring element approached to sweep them into eternity. Several who even emerged from the building were so much scorched that they have since perished. Some even jumped from the second-story window; some others had been dreadfully burned.

The fire flew with a rapidity almost beyond example; within ten minutes after it caught the whole house was wrapt in flames. The colored people in the gallery, most of them escaped through the stairs cut off from the rest of the house—some have no doubt fallen victims. The pit and boxes have but one common avenue only, through which the whole crowd could escape, save those only who leaped through the windows.

But the scene which ensued it is impossible to paint. Women with dishevelled hair, fathers and mothers shrieking out for their children, husbands for their wives, brothers for their sisters, filled the whole area on the outside of the building. A few who had escaped plunged again into the flames to save some dear object of their regard, and they perished. The Governor, perhaps, shared this melancholy fate. Others were frantic, and would have rushed to destruction, but for the hand of a friend. The bells tolled; almost the whole town rushed to the fatal spot.

The flames must have caught to the scenery from some light behind. Robertson saw it when it was no longer than his arm. Young saw it on the roof when it burst through. Every article of the theatre was consumed, as well as the dwelling house next to it; but what is wealth in comparison to the valuable lives which have gone forever? The whole town is shrouded in woe. Heads of families extinguished forever. Many and many is the house in which a chasm has been made that can never be filled up. We cannot dwell on this picture.

The citizens of Richmond met at the Capitol on Friday, the 27th of December, 1811, over which the Mayor presided, at which committees were appointed to ascertain the names of those killed and injured, recommending that the following Wednesday be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer, and appointing a committee to inquire into the causes of the catastrophe.

The funeral of those who lost their lives took place on the 28th of December.

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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

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FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,

On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.

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9§ Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BRANCH OFFICE, CONTINENTAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, April 30, 1870.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Continental Improvement Company will be held in the Branch Office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburg, corner of PENN and TENTH Streets), on TUESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the current year, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. And also for the purpose of considering and acting upon the provisions of the Supplement to the Charter of said Company, approved Twenty-fourth day of March, 1870.

W. R. SHELBY,

5 2 14t Secretary.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.

By order of the Board of Managers.

5 2 6 9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

OFFICE, TRENTON, N. J., April 11, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in Trenton, New Jersey, at the Company's Office, on TUESDAY, the 10th of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J BAYARD,

4 16 tMy9 Secretary C. & A. R. R. & T. Co.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH April, the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. 4 15 1m

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,

3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years unfinished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27 mwf§

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

No. 261 BROADWAY,

New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

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CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

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2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

PROPOSALS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

To Railroad Contractors.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, corner of Cedar street, New York, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the Grading, Masonry, Bridging and Ballasting of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the State of Minnesota, extending from the Dalles of the St. Louis River to the Red River, the western boundary of Minnesota (a distance of about 230 miles), including everything requisite to complete the road-bed for a single track, and necessary side tracks, ready to receive the rail superstructure. Proposals may be for the work in detail, or by the mile.

The said Company will also receive Proposals, at the same time and place, for the timber cross-ties, and for the iron rails, spikes, and fixtures for the road as above. The iron rails to be delivered on the dock at Duluth, Minnesota, or at the crossing of the Mississippi River, and the ties to be received according to blank forms which will be ready for distribution on WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1870, at the office of the Company, as above, where plans of the structures, and maps and profiles of the road, with full specifications, can then be seen, and the time allowed for completion of the contracts made known.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed to be for the interest of the Company.

Printed circulars containing full information will be furnished on application, by mail or otherwise, to EDWIN F. JOHNSON, Chief Engineer, or to the President of the Company, at the office, No. 120 BROADWAY, as above.

J. GREGORY SMITH,

President Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

New York, April 26, 1870. 27 10t

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS,
OFFICE—No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 9th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Coates street, from Twenty-second street to Twenty-third street.

On Sixteenth street, from Market street to the south curb line of Chesnut street.

On Locust street, from Fifteenth street to the west line of Vaughn street.

Said Sewers to be constructed with bricks, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of July, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the streets and sewers in good order for three years after the sewer is finished. No allowance will be made for rock excavations, except by special contract.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 5, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,

5 5 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion Tickets, 25 cents. Chester or Hook 10 cents; Excursion Tickets, 15 cents. 5 5 1m

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

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The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

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Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private* wire, from our friends, Edmund D Randolph & Co.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 4 18 mw

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER

On hand and FOR SALE in amounts and sizes to SUIT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

4 11§

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE LOANS, RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, bought and sold on commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT, subject to check at sight.

LOANS on collateral promptly negotiated. 1 26§

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 26§

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 26 PHILADELPHIA.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN B. MURPHY & BROS.,

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE,

No. 42 North FIFTH Street. 14 1

THE VATICAN,

No. 1010 CHESNUT Street.

Garden Vases, classical designs.
Garden Vases at all prices.
Garden Vases at $2 50.
Garden Vases at $3 00.
Garden Vases at $4 00.
Garden Vases at $5 00.
Garden Vases at $6 00.
Garden Vases at $7 00.
Garden Vases at $8 00.
Garden Vases at $10 00.
Garden Statuary, Flower Pots, and Hanging Vases in great variety.

No decoration adds to the natural beauties of the garden or lawn—and at so little expense—as a few Vases filled with flowering plants. 4 20 1m

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "The Young Wife's Cook Book," by the author of "The National Cook Book," which gives a great variety of new receipts for the preparation of every description of eatables, all of which have been practically tested by the author. A valuable feature of the work is the directions it gives for the preparation of attractive dishes from cold meats, vegetables, etc., which will be appreciated by economical housekeepers.

Messrs. Peterson & Brothers also send us "A Marriage in High Life," the first of a uniform series of the novels of Mrs. Grey.

—From Porter and Coates we have received "The Vale of Cedars," by Grace Aguilar, published by D. Appleton & Co. This is one of Appleton's uniform edition of Miss Aguilar's novels now in course of publication in a cheap and attractive shape. It is a story of the persecution of the Jews in Spain, in which many of the incidents are highly dramatic, while the interest of the narrative is maintained with remarkable skill. A brief memoir of the talented author is prefixed.

Another of the publications of D. Appleton & Co., which we have received from Porter & Coates, is "The Woman of Business; or, the Lady and the Lawyer," by Marmion Savage. This is a cleverly written story that will repay perusal.

—From the American Tract Society we have received "The Band of Six; or, A Hundred Dollars," by Mrs. M. E. Berry. This is a story for young people in which the principles of religion and morality are set forth in an attractive manner, and it will make an admirable addition to any Sunday-school library.

—Turner & Co. send us *Every Saturday* and *Appleton's Journal* for May 14, and *The Transatlantic* for May 17.

—From the Associated News Company, No. 16 South Seventh street, we have received *The American Engineer* and *Harper's Weekly* for May 7, *Harper's Bazar* and *Appleton's Journal* for May 14, and *The Aldine Press* for May. This last-named publication has fine illustrations by Dore, Bodmer, and other eminent artists, which are beautifully printed, and the number is up to the highest standard as a specimen of typography. The literary matter is well selected.

—*The Penn Monthly Magazine* for May has the following articles, "The Supreme Court of the United States;" "Macbeth;" "Cerevis," and "The Paschal Forgeries."

—From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

GENERALITIES.

A Head Cut Off.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, as dummy engine No. 8 of the Hudson River Railroad Company was coming along Tenth avenue, New York, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, an unknown man, slightly intoxicated, who was riding on the platform of one of the cars attached to the engine, jumped off. He fell across the track and the wheels of one of the cars passed over his body, severing it from the head and scattering the particles about the track. The fragments of the mangled body were collected and taken to the station house, where an inquest will be held.

"Brewers' Grain."

Dr. Morris, the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Metropolitan Board of Health, writing to a correspondent in Connecticut respecting the milk from cows fed on brewers' or distillers' grain, mentions that the practice is forbidden by law in this State and should be elsewhere. The increase of the amount of milk given by cows so fed is balanced by the circumstance that its quality is seriously deteriorated. It contains, before any artificial addition, a superfluous proportion of water. Its use is undoubtedly detrimental to health, as it is deficient in nutriment, especially in butter, casein, and sugar. It is possible that other organic changes may be detected in it by the microscope.

Fort Sumter to be Reconstructed.

The Charleston *Courier* says:—The work of reconstruction, which has for so long a time agitated the country and engrossed the attention of Congress, has reached the classic walls of Sumter, and now that battered old fortress, upon whose walls so much indomitable courage has been displayed, is to be reconstructed. The crumbling walls are to be restored, embrasure, angle and slope to be remoulded, and an armament placed therein. In restoring the work it is contemplated to make it a "heavy temporary battery," mounting thirteen heavy calibre guns—eleven fifteen-inch smooth bore, and two twelve-inch rifles. It is to retain nearly its old shape. The outside wall is to be rebuilt at a height ranging from thirteen to twenty-six feet above low-water mark. Above the wall a heavy earthen parapet will be constructed. All the bomb-proofs and casemates yet visible will be filled in. A new dock and sallyport are to be constructed on the west side, and the present dock and stairs will be removed. We learn that the work has already commenced under the supervision of Colonel Ludlow, an accomplished engineer of great experience, and will be pushed to a speedy completion, so that the old fort will once again resume its grim and threatening aspect.

The New York "Mastodon."

There is another heavy blow in store for the men of science. We mention it in time, as we hope to have this Mr. Bradley quieted. Something certainly must be done to prevent this story going abroad uncontradicted. In the State geological collection at Albany repose the bones of the Cohoes mastodon, the fossil that was discovered in 1866; that magnificent specimen which only one geologist in the State doubted, and he only as to its title, not its antiquity. The theory respecting the extinct pachyderm was that an immense glacier, which carried his remains into a peat-bed, also separated the parts and deposited them in different places. A correspondent of the Rutland *Herald* is responsible for a Mr. William J. Bradley, of Ballston, N. Y. Both that place and Cohoes, by-the-by, are nearer to us than Cardiff. In early life Mr. Bradley was a peddler, and followed a "caravan" or menagerie about the country in order to sell his wares to the crowd it usually collected. In 1833 he was following at night an elephant belonging to the menagerie. The animal was usually taken from place to place in the darkness, in order to escape observation. It fell dead in the road near what is now Cohoes; and he and its keeper, after cutting the tusks off, sawed the rest of the body in pieces, and buried the remains in holes which they dug in the vicinity. Now, if these are the bones labelled "Mastodon" in the State Cabinet, gentlemen geologists, what is to be done? The Albany specimen hath teeth. If there be one thing that distinguishes a mastodon from the rest of creation, it is his tubercular teeth. For this, so far as his name is concerned, is he a mastodon. If it should be proved that the skeleton in Albany in the flesh travelled with a menagerie, the professors of paleontology may as well seek retirement from public life for the next decade.

—The Chicago *Times* thinks "the Winnipeg rebellion no sham. It is a Riel one."

Rothschild's Whims.

A curious story is afloat about the Baron James de Rothschild having sat for his picture some years ago, to Ary Scheffer, in the character of a beggar. It is added, to complete the romance, that a chance visitor seeing the Baron in the artist's studio made up for a sitting, and believing him to be what he appeared, slipped a louis into his hand. The pretended model took the coin, kept it invested for ten years, and then sent back to the donor ten thousand francs as the accrued profit, with a note to the effect that a good action always brings good fortune. A distinct corroboration from the giver of the louis, published in a respectable Paris journal, alone prevents this tale from being incredible. Perhaps no more practical encouragement to charity has ever been recorded, even in connection with the family whose benevolence has passed into a proverb.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, N. J., late of Charles Chauncey, Esq., deceased.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, May 12, 1870, No. 1. The three-story brick Mansion and large lot of Ground, fronting the river Delaware, between Wood and Talbot streets, adjoining General Edward B. Grubb and John D. Abercrombie, Esq., having a front of about 210 feet on the river, and extending back to Pearl street. The house is three stories, built of brick, has two parlors, large dining room, two kitchens, waiter room, and ten sleeping rooms, hydrant water, hot and cold baths, gas, range, etc.

The situation is one of the most beautiful on the river, with fine views up and down and of the opposite shore, the lawn extending to the water edge, with a stone wall along the whole front. The house is surrounded with large shade trees, and the garden and grounds are laid out in a tasteful manner, with many rare and beautiful trees, and the entrance to the mansion is laid with a beautiful tessalated pavement.

No. 2. Is a large lot of ground on Pearl street, opposite No. 1, having a front on Pearl street of about 300 feet, and in depth about 116 feet on Talbot street. On this lot is the gardener's cottage, stable, and carriage house, hot houses, and is well stocked with fine fruit trees, including pear, plum, and fig. Also, grape vines of the usual varieties.

No. 3. Also a large lot at the southwest corner of Pearl and Talbot streets, having a front of 275 feet on Pearl street by 216 feet on Talbot street, bounded by heirs of Dr. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer.

The above premises are about two squares from the steamboat landing and railroad station, and the same from St. Mary's Hall, one of the best female seminaries in the United States, under the charge of Bishop Odenheimer, who resides on the Green Bank, and being only one hour's ride from Philadelphia and three from New York, and almost hourly, make this a most desirable residence.

Sale to commence at 3½ o'clock P. M., on the arrival of the cars from Philadelphia. Terms, one-half cash, balance on mortgage, payable in one or two years. $200 to be paid down on No. 1, and $100 on Nos. 2 and 3, when sold.

FRANKLIN WOOLMAN, Agent,
4 23 smf 8t] No. 70 HIGH Street.
Burlington, New Jersey, April 22, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF BUZBY & CO. IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.

All claims will be settled by either of the late partners at Nos. 231 and 233 MARKET Street.

GEORGE L. BUZBY
JOHN L. BUZBY.

Philadelphia, April 30, 1870. 30 6t*

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4s

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years
Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 13 6rp

RAILROAD LINES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·20 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

I HAVE ABANDONED THE OLD method of packing bodies in ice, and having a

PATENT CORPSE-PRESERVING CASKET,

which is entirely new, and which has proven a perfect success, I desire to call the attention of the public to the same. *I guarantee that all bodies* will be kept in a dry and perfect state of preservation for an indefinite period

4 20 1m] JOSEPH A. MARKLE, Undertaker,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and BUTTONWOOD Sts

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 2 23s

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, April 18, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·50 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philakelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 2·05 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 5·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
7·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·30 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER Sup't.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS,
10 lm(tel) DIAL'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6 30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden & Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express . . 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6 30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freeceold.
At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 3·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4 30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House; 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11 30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2 30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2·00.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6 45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COMPANY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2 15 and 6 30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

LINES FROM NEW YORK TO PHILADELPHIA.

From foot of Cortland street at 1 and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden; at 8 60 and 10 A. M., 12·30, 5, 6, and 9 P. M., and at 12 night, via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.
From Pier No. 1, North River, at 6 30 A. M., accommodation, and 2 P. M., express, via Amboy and Camden.

April 11, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, April 21, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1·20, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1½, 2, 3, 3·10, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·30, 5 40, 6·40, 9, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5 40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9, and 10·50 A. M. and 3·50 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 4, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 6½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8 10, 9 20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8¾, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6½ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 7½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05, and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1·15 and 9 20 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·50 and 7·35 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 8·10 P. M.

From Abington at 9·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
11 1

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE,

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO

NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 17 Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 12·50 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·20 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6 30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·50 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line, Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	2·55 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 961 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATTS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Two Men Killed on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Camden, while Walking on the Track.

Two men were killed last evening on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near the Fish House, above Camden Station. They were walking on the down track, and stepping off to get out of the way of a freight train, were struck by a passenger train going up the road. Both of them were instantly killed. From papers found on one of the unfortunate men, who was aged about thirty years, his name was ascertained to be Brown, and that he had previously been a Second Assistant Engineer on the United States steamers Water-Witch and Gertrude. Letters were found on him addressed to Lombard street, Baltimore. The other man was aged about forty, but nothing was found on his person which gave a clue to his name.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—There were a number of fine road horses on the Point Breeze drive yesterday afternoon.

—"Harry D." was the winner of the trot at Point Breeze yesterday.

—"Goldsmith Maid," the famous trotter, has been taken to New York.

—Plants have been placed in the urns surmounting the water fountains.

—The Moyamensing Hose Company is no more. Allah! Allah! Achbar!

—The Numismatic Society adjourned last night for the want of a quorum.

—Joseph A. Bonham, Esq., was serenaded last night by Beck's Philadelphia Band.

—The South Penn Hose excursionists leave on Monday next for their Eastern trip.

—Whoever saw a Quaker, other than the "Squire," attend, or offer a bet on, a horse race?

—Hetzell, of Common Council, is on the war path, and desires the scalps of the Highway Committee.

—Where has Henszey located his headquarters since the disruption of the junk shop on South Fourth street?

—Citizens receiving harsh treatment at the hands of the police should furnish the particulars to the newspapers.

—The Legislative Junk Shop Association has deserted the South Fourth street establishment. Rumor says for non-payment of rent.

—The fight for the nomination of Register of Wills has become very lively. Bunn, Campbell, Clark, and Bonham claim to be ahead.

—Which of the Foxes has prohibited the detectives and lieutenants from gracing the American Theatre with their presence?

—Wanted to know——who stole them eighty loads of cobble stones? Address all communications to Common Councilman Hetzell.

—"Rockett," the animal that trotted at Suffolk Park on Wednesday, went through the Rebellion as the charger of a Rebel soldier.

—The Siamese Twins, the "Squire" and M. Hall Stanton. Is the Squire to "colonize" the city on the night of the Republican delegate election?

—Hon. Charles O'Neill, in about 1860, appeared as counsel in a slave case—not on behalf of the poor slave, but as the representative of the owner.

—A large number of citizens of Germantown seem bent on keeping General Wagner at home this fall. Whether they will be successful in the matter remains to be seen.

—The subscribers to the capital stock of the "People's Bank" met yesterday at the office of A. K. McClure, Esq., No. 144 South Sixth street, and elected officers.

—The provision prohibiting wagons of burden with tires of less breadth than six inches driving through the park should be extended to the boulevards on South Broad street.

—Notwithstanding the numerous reports of the bad conduct and the misdoings of the police, but little heed seems to be given to them. There is a time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

—The Fifteenth ward young Democracy floored the "fossils" last night by applauding the course of S. Gross Fry in opposing the anti-negro resolutions of the City Executive Committee.

—As far back as the 14th ult. his Honor issued an order abolishing the "special officer system," yet not one of these "political pets" has as yet donned a uniform. Has his Honor ever written a farce?

—The Board of Health and Citizens' Association have been notified of the filthiness of the alley in the rear of Eleventh and north of Master street, yet nothing has been done towards remedying the evil.

—George Hutchinson and James P. Gregory were names that became very familiar as corporators in the hundreds of incorporation bills passed last winter. Do they represent city members of the Legislature?

—Marshall C. Hong desires to take up his residence again in Harrisburg, but as he owns a fine house on Chelten avenue, and is a first-rate mechanic, the people of Germantown intend keeping him amongst them.

—Mrs. Oates and her company generously volunteered their services for the benefit of the Richmond sufferers, and fixed yesterday for the time. We are sorry to say that Philadelphians as generously (!) refused to attend.

—What has become of "them $15,000" which an ex-City Treasurer loaned (!) to a certain couple, and which were placed in the hands of an official to await Governor Geary's action on the Police bill? How was it shared? $5500 each, eh?

—The first match of the season between the first eleven of the Germantown and Philadelphia Cricket Clubs will be commenced on the Germantown ground near Wayne Station, to-day, at half-past 2 P. M. The play will be continued to-morrow, commencing at half-past 9 in the morning.

—Transformation! A grand scene was witnessed the other day in the Mayor's office. A couple of police lieutenants in citizen's dress noticing the approach of Daniel quickly slid behind a screen and swapped coats with a couple of patrolmen. Strange to say, they never stopped to examine (!) the garments.

—In Councils yesterday a resolution was passed authorizing the Chief Engineer of the Water Department to have placed in hotels, sugar refineries, large manufactories, and such like establishments, a sufficient number of meters to designate the precise amount of water used therein, on the same general principles regulating gas meters.

SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT.—Last evening the scholars of the Mission Sabbath School, connected with the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, gave an entertainment in the school-room, corner of Sixteenth and Pearl streets, which was one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever gotten up in Philadelphia. The recitations of the children were perfect, the dialogues quite natural, and the songs and choruses charming. Miss Fannie B. Rumm presided at the piano with much grace, and performed admirably, and Mr. Charles H. Davis received the utmost applause, as he richly deserved, for the ability displayed in training the little folks in their various musical gems. Altogether, the teachers and officers of this flourishing mission school have great cause for congratulation over the interesting services of last evening. Such fields as this is where Christian laborers realize the full rewards of their work. There is ample room in this city for hundreds of mission schools, in which many rough diamonds might be polished and made valuable to society and the world, and where great good could be done the community and the cause of Christ. Gather all the children into such schools, and soon riot, disorder, murder, stealing, and other crimes will be unknown. These are the places, also, to make the temperance movement flourish.

A FINE COUNTRY SEAT.—Attention is called to the advertisement in another column of the public sale of a handsome country seat situated at Chelten Hills, on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. A perusal of the advertisement will show the great desirableness of the property. The house and grounds are furnished with every modern convenience which has yet been invented for the purpose of making life comfortable. The sale takes place at 3 P. M. to-morrow afternoon, on the premises. The terms are one-third cash. Immediate possession can be had.

THE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT COURT JUDGE—CHARLES E. LEX NAMED FOR THE POSITION.—Charles E. Lex, Esq., a prominent lawyer of this city, has been named for the position of Judge of the District Court. The following letter, which was signed by such eminent men as Eli K. Price, Alexander Henry, Horace Binney, F. Carroll Brewster, W. H. Rawle, Daniel Dougherty, Samuel H. Perkins, N. B. Browne, George Junkin, George Harding, and J. Sergeant Price, representing the bar, and endorsed by Jay Cooke, W. C. Allison & Sons, A. H. Franciscus & Co., Charles Megargee & Co., Elliott & Dunn, DeHaven & Brother, Jessup & Moore, M. Thomas & Sons, Hood, Bonbright & Co., James W. Drexel, J. B. Lippincott & Co., John Wanamaker, Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, and William W. Harding, of the mercantile community, was forwarded to him a day or two since:—

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.—Charles E. Lex, Esq.—Dear Sir:—The Legislature having passed an act authorizing the election of an additional Judge for the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, the approaching convention of the Republican party will be called upon to name a candidate for that position. The undersigned, your brethren of the Bar, from their personal and professional acquaintance with you for many years, and their belief in your legal ability, strict integrity, and patriotic devotion to principle, consider you eminently fitted for that office, and would request permission to present your name as a candidate for the Republican nomination.

Mr. Lex answered the communication as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1870.—To Horace Binney, Eli K. Price, F. Carroll Brewster, B. H. Brewster, Alexander Henry, Esqrs., and others.—Gentlemen:—I acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter asking me to permit my name to be used for the office of a Judge of the District Court before the approaching convention, and reply thereto that it is at your service, and that if nominated by the Republican party I shall be pleased to submit myself to the suffrage of my fellow-citizens.

With thanks to you for the interest manifested in my behalf, I remain, Yours, sincerely,
CHARLES E. LEX.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF CUTLERY.—Some time last night thieves robbed the hardware establishment of A. Justice & Co., No. 14 North Fifth street, of fine cutlery valued at $1000. The scamps secreted themselves in the cellar yesterday afternoon, where they remained until the place was closed up. They then secured a trunk which was in the place, and having filled it and a bag with the plunder, they decamped. Officer Seers, of the United States Secret Service, while hunting after some counterfeiters come across the hardware stowed away in the house of Frank Riley, No. 739 Clover street. He gave information to the Detective office, when Chief Kelley, Detective Franklin, and Lieutenant Smith visited the house, and not only secured the goods, but also three men, who were sitting around the trunk dividing the spoils. They were taken to the Central Station, where they gave the names of John Evans, John Morgan, and John Jones. Riley was also arrested. The prisoners will have a hearing to-morrow afternoon before Alderman Kerr.

SCIENTIFIC MICROCOSM.—The first public lecture under the auspices of this association was delivered last evening in the lecture room of the High School by Prof. E. J. Houston, upon "Statical Electricity." By means of the machine, the Ruhmkorff coil, and a variety of minor apparatus, a variety of most beautiful experiments were exhibited. Of these, the passage of the electric current in *vacuo*, the charming tints produced by passing electricity through Geysler tubes, and the Gassiot cascade, in which an emerald green vase appears, overflowing with a pink and purple auroral light, were the most brilliant. The next meeting of the Microcosm was announced for June 1.

DOMESTIC BRAWL.—At Thirteenth and Vine streets resides a couple named Bruce. From their constant bickerings one would be led to suppose that their married life is anything other, than pleasant. Yesterday a quarrel originated over some trivial matter, when the husband, whose baptismal name is William, attempted to play a tune on the head of Mrs. Bruce. The lady, who is blessed with an excellent pair of respirators, yelled lustily for help. One of the Sixth district officers responded, and after a severe tussle with William, took him before Alderman Jones, who committed him in default of $600 bail to answer.

PUGILISTIC.—Yesterday Reserve Officer Burns attempted to arrest a disorderly character named Cornelius Gibbons, who by his antics had gathered together a large crowd in the neighborhood of Fourth and Chesnut streets. Cornelius being somewhat pugilistic, gave the officer so severe a beating that he was obliged to call for assistance. A brother officer arriving, Cornelius was taken before Alderman Kerr, who sent him to prison in default of $1200 bail.

THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. L.—The lecture room of the Central Presbyterian Church, Northern Liberties, recently completed, will be opened with appropriate exercises, commencing on next Sunday, May 8. The new building is situated at the northeast corner of Franklin and Thompson streets. The services will be held on Sunday morning, afternoon, and evening, and on every evening of the week following, except Saturday. Distinguished speakers are announced for each evening.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Mr. J. Crawford Dawes, Secretary and Treasurer of the Spruce and Pine Streets Railway Company, who was so outrageously assaulted by Sergeant Johnson Major, of the Fifth district, on Wednesday night last, has caused the arrest of the "model Sergeant," and a hearing in the case will take place before Alderman Beitler to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire about 4 o'clock this morning was caused by the burning of an old unoccupied building situated at the southeast corner of Fifth and Canal streets. The structure, which was partly brick and partly frame, was entirely destroyed, involving a loss of $1000. The premises were formerly occupied by Chas. Griffith as an iron foundry. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

MARINE.—Some time this morning river thieves boarded the schooner Harriet Miller, which was lying in the Delaware opposite Kaighn's Point, all ready for sailing, and robbed her of the jib sail. The captain and crew were all aboard at the time, wrapped in the arms of Morpheus. Officer English, of the Harbor Police, subsequently found the canvas at the lower end of Smith's Island.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock Wednesday morning a burglar attempted to effect an entrance to the residence of Constantine Myers, Bridge and Richmond streets, Bridesburg, by forcing open a rear window-shutter. This bungling operation aroused the family, who reached the window just in time to see the fellow clambering over the fence. Of course he escaped.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Last night an impecunious scoundrel, named George Cowell, attacked a citizen at Seventh and Race streets, and despoiled him of his gold watch and pocket book. The highwayman was about escaping when Officer Miller took him into custody, and Alderman Godbou sent him to prison.

A DENIAL.—His Honor Mayor Fox emphatically denies the statement of Mr. Dawes, as published yesterday. His Honor has no recollection of having seen the card of Mr. Dawes, and instead of having been occupied with politicians was devoting his time to the committee for the relief of the Richmond sufferers.

A HERO (!)—Lewis Carrigan, who resides on Warnock street, above Girard avenue, yesterday gave an exhibition of his heroism by beating his wife. An officer, hearing her cries for help, entered the house, and arrested the brute. Alderman Hood sent him to prison in default of $400 bail.

OPEN HOUSES.—The police of the Fifth district report finding open during last night the doors of the dwelling No. 930 Pine street, and the northeast corner of Eighth and Spruce streets. The police of the Third district also report seven open houses. When will our housekeepers learn to avoid this criminal carelessness?

CORNER LOUNGERS.—The police of the Twelfth District last night arrested six corner loungers. They were taken before Alderman Hood, who imposed the usual fine. Keep it up, Lieutenant.

DYING HARD.

Baltimore Passing Through a Terrible Ordeal —"Colored Persons Admitted in This Car."

The Baltimore city railroad companies have put cars on the tracks in which colored people are admitted, in obedience to a recent decision of the courts compelling them either to do this or to allow negroes to ride in all cars on the routes. On Monday, cars with the following placard appeared upon the streets at regular intervals:—"Colored Persons Admitted in this Car."

The Baltimore *American* says:—To the utter astonishment of these persons who predicted that the cars set apart for the colored persons would be run without passengers, they yesterday traversed our streets with about the same quota of passengers as were wont to patronize them before. One of our reporters spent an hour on the corner of Baltimore and Eutaw streets observing the result of the first day's experiment.

There were as many white passengers in the cars to which colored people were admitted as in the other cars. There were not more than four colored persons in any one of the labelled cars, and in most of them there were only one or two, but the full complement of passengers was made up by white people. In very few instances did passengers hesitate to take the first car that came along, utterly regardless and possibly unconscious of the red-lettered label.

It was astonishing during the early portion of yesterday morning to watch the antics of those few persons who objected to ride in the cars devoted to the colored people. On Madison avenue ladies and gentlemen would carefully peer into the cars, and if no person of color was there ensconced, in they would jump, but secretly praying that they might not be disturbed by the entrance of a colored man, woman, or child. One lady, who had entered a car at the corner of Madison and Biddle streets, chanced to seat herself beside a man whose complexion indicated that he was not a pure Caucasian. The lady squirmed for a while, and at last, being unable to restrain her passion, almost screamed into the man's ear, "Why don't you get into the car devoted to persons of your color?"

The man fairly bounded from his seat, so terrific was the screech given, and for a moment seemed to be lost in thought regarding the sanity of the lady. He finally managed to say, "Am I not in the right?" to which she replied, "No, you're not; colored persons ride in a special car to-day, and this car is for white persons." The affrighted man now regained his composure, and said, "Madam, I am a resident of Charleston, South Carolina, and can boast of as good a family, perhaps, as you can, and perhaps if you knew my name, you would be more careful in future how you find fault with persons whose complexions are a shade darker than yours." The lady called upon the conductor to stop the car, and quitted it with feelings experienced by a person who has committed a mean action and been exposed.

Several of the conductors, when they had been informed that their cars had been set apart for the accommodation of colored persons, refused to take charge of them, and resigned their positions. Their situations did not remain idle many minutes, as there are plenty of men on hand who are happy to get an opportunity of earning $21 per week, and who did not object to collect fare from a man because his complexion did not resemble Parian marble.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

The prison calender of the May term was resumed this morning.

James Young was tried upon two charges of entering adjoining houses in Moreau street with intent to steal, and though he was proven to have been in the houses at night, yet he was entirely too drunk to have stolen anything, had such been his object, and therefore he was acquitted.

John Mann, an old man, was convicted of the larceny of a white wrapper valued at $10, and was sent below for nine months.

John McBride was acquitted of a charge of open lewdness, but being recognized by the judge as an old offender in this particular line, was held in $1000 bail to be of good behavior for one year.

This completed the day's business, and the jurors were discharged until Monday.

Civil Cases.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

George H. Bernadon & Co. vs. Harrison, Havemeyer & Co. An action to recover for five hogsheads of sugar alleged to have been sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiffs, $752·71.

William Cripps vs. George Darnell. An action to recover damages for the seizure by the landlord of an outgrowing crop of rye sown by the tenant before the expiration of his term. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Thayer.

Charles S. Schele vs. William Aimes. A feigned issue to try the ownership of beer saloon property at Seventh and Franklin streets. Verdict for plaintiff.

Christian Mann vs. Franz Haas. An action on a book account to recover for hogsheads made to be used in defendant's brewery. On trial.

Christian Mann vs. Conrad Schmidt. Also an action on a book account to recover for hogsheads. On trial.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE ON THE PREMISES.

Very Elegant Country Seat

MANSION,

STABLE AND COACH HOUSE,

9¾ ACRES,

S. W. CORNER OF

Old York Road and Chelten Avenue,

CHELTEN HILLS, Cheltenham Township,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA,

6¾ miles from Philadelphia, and a few minutes walk to the York Road Station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

On SATURDAY, May 7, 1870.

At 3 o'clock P. M., will be sold at Public Sale,

On the Premises,

All that very elegant country seat situate at the southwest corner of the Old York road and Chelten avenue, CHELTEN HILLS, comprising 9¾ acres of land. The improvements are a very handsome and well and substantially built 2½-story stone MANSION, with two-story back building; has parlor, with low-down grate, dining-room, pantry, and 2 kitchens on the first floor; 3 chambers and bath-room, with hot and cold water on the second floor, and 2 pleasant rooms and large water tank above; gas fixtures, hot and cold water, water closet, furnace, cooking range, numerous closets, marble mantels, porch, burglar alarm, which also communicates with the coachman's room at the barn; handsom stone stable, with three stalls, carriage-room, coachman's room, hay-loft, cow-shed and yard, etc.; stone ice-house and milk vault, stone spring-house, frame workshop and chicken-house, frame cow-house, superior hydraulic ram, which supplies the house and barn with excellent spring water; also, a never-failing stream of water, a small dam, grove of beautiful old oak and other shade and fruit trees; a variety of berries, vegetable garden, with hot-beds, truck patch; very handsome lawn, carefully planted with beautifully grouped deciduous and evergreen trees, around which is a very substantial and prett driving road, and nearly the whole place bounded by a stone wall, newly built in the best manner. The above is located in a very desirable neighborhood, adjoining and in the immediate vicinity of very handsome country seats and residences, and having unobstructed views from all sides, which add very much to its value.

TERMS—One-third cash. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

The stock, etc., can be had by the purchaser of he place at a valuation. [4 16

No postponement on account of the weather.

By M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

THIRD EDITION

The Wilkesbarre Conflagration.

The Entire Town in Danger.

A Heavy Fire in Cincinnati.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

The Wilkesbarre Conflagration.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 6.—A terrible conflagration is now raging along the line of the Wilkesbarre Mountains, extending from this place to Clark's Green. It originated from some unknown cause at White Haven, on the line of the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads, and its fearful progress has proved irresistible. The entire population are out fighting the flames, but thus far their efforts have been futile.

The loss along the route must be very heavy. Accounts already received report the destruction of millions of feet of lumber and cordwood, and miles of fence; nine dwelling-houses, seven barns, a large steam sawmill, and considerable other valuable property. Nothing short of a heavy rain will extinguish this immense fire, which threatens devastation to everything in its course.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Relieved from Duty.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—A special order, just issued from the War Department, relieves from duty Brevet Brigadier-General Samuel Breck in the Adjutant-General's office and directs him to repair to San Francisco to report to Brevet Major-General William Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General, for temporary charge of Military Division of the Pacific, until the arrival of Brevet Brigadier-General J. C. Kelton, Captains Harry M. Smith, J. F. Rondlett, Charles Wheaton, Charles Snyder, J. M. Hamilton, and Brevet Major George Q. White, U. S. A., being detailed for recruiting service, and ordered to report to General Reeve, Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, New York city; Captain Emil Adams, Brevet Major William Wilson, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Crain have been detached for the same service, and directed to report to General Stevenson at St. Louis for assignment to duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Income Increase.

Returns from the annual list of incomes and special taxes from thirty-six districts, generally small ones, show, as compared with the year 1869, an increase of $84,000.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported, with amendment, a bill to establish a uniform and impartial system of public schools in the District, and to secure equal rights in said schools.

The bills for the increase of fees of United States Marshals and others of the Western District of Arkansas, and to provide for special terms of the Circuit Courts in the Southern District of Ohio, were reported adversely.

The bill to reduce the number of officers in the army of the United States, and for other purposes, was taken up, and a substitute on the subject proposed by the Military Committee was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The House resolution for final adjournment on July 4 coming up, motions to postpone and to extend the time to August 1 were lost.

Mr. Sumner, at a few minutes before 1 o'clock, proceeded to speak upon the subject, when

Mr. Conkling expressed his regret that the minority had resorted to filibustering to delay action.

Mr. Sumner disclaimed any such purpose. He thought, however, it was evident the subject could not be acted upon to-day. (Laughter.) He therefore moved to table the resolution, and called for the yeas and nays.

The vote resulted—yeas, 17; nays, 28, when the morning hour expired, and the Appropriation bill came up.

Mr. Hamlin moved to suspend the present orders to dispose of the adjournment question. Agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 26.

A protracted discussion ensued touching the merits of the pending measures, and the possibility of disposing of them within the limited time indicated by the adjournment resolution.

Mr. Stewart, as a reason for taking up the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment, said the Chinese had for twenty years been denied the protection of the Government. They were excluded from testifying in our Courts, and denied every other right, and the interposition of the power of the Government was needed to vindicate alike the fifteenth amendment and our treaty stipulations.

Mr. Cragin was apprehensive of the defeat of the Utah Polygamy bill if so early a day as July 4 was fixed for adjournment, and, for sake of the Republican party, he hoped that some remedy would be devised for the system of outrage inaugurated under the dictation of Brigham Young.

On motion of Mr. Chandler the pending resolution was finally postponed until Friday, May 20, the vote being yeas, 27; nays, 25.

At 2·25 the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up, and various amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to.

FROM DELAWARE.

The White Man's Convention a Fizzle.

WILMINGTON, May 6.—Only about twenty-five persons, all reported to be Democrats, assembled at Dover yesterday in response to the call for a "White Man's Convention." The attendance being so small it was decided not to organize, and the movement is doubtless dead.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Seven dwelling houses were burned this morning on Calhoun and Vine streets. Loss, $30,000. Henry Welsh, a member of the Hook and Ladder Company, was seriously injured by the falling of a wall.

FROM EUROPE.

FRANKFORT, May 6.—United States 5-20s open flat at 95.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—2·30 P. M.—Cotton firm, and the sales will reach 12,000 bales. Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester are steady.

HAVRE, May 6.—Cotton opens quiet.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	43½
Con. Stock.....	93¾	Western Union Tele	32¾
do. scrip.....	94¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	54⅜
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	22¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	65¾
Ph. and Rea. R....	102¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	79¾
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	100	Adams Express.....	63½
Cle. and Pitt. R....	106½	Wells, Fargo & Co....	17¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	81½	United States.....	44¾
Chi. and N. W. pref..	91¾	Tennessee 6s, new.	54¾
Chi. and R. I. R.....	123¼	Gold.....	114¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	94½	Market firm.	

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Cotton firmer; sales 800 bales middling uplands at 22½c. State and Western Flour advanced 5c. on low grades; superfine State, $4·85@6; do. Western, $4·85@5; Southern Flour steady. Wheat quiet and advanced 1c. Corn advanced 1@2c.; new mixed Western, $1·10@1·15. Oats steady. Beef quiet; mess, $12@16. Pork firm; mess, $29·25; prime, $21 75@23. Lard quiet; steam in tierces, 16½@16¾c. Whisky steady at $1·06.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—Cotton very firm at 22¼@22½c. Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1·50@1·60 for prime to choice. Corn, white, $1·13@1·15; yellow, $1·13; receipts small. Oats 64@66c. Rye nominal. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky—better feeling at $1·05@1·06.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Plebiscitary Meetings.

Continued Arrests of Conspirators.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Investigation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Senate Judiciary Committee further investigated the Georgia matter to-day, and examined D. C. Forney, publisher of the *Chronicle*, relative to the amount of money he received from Governor Bullock for the influence of the paper.

Female Suffrage.

The Senate District of Columbia Committee have reported adversely on the bill allowing female suffrage in this District.

Reducing the Army.

The Senate Military Committee have reported a substitute for the bill for the reduction of the army, which has been made the special order for Tuesday next.

Renovating the House.

About fifty workmen are employed in fixing up the House. The summer mattings in it are all down, and the hall will be entirely finished early to-morrow.

The Congressional Adjournment.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Senate, after two hours' filibustering this morning on the House resolution to adjourn on July 4, agreed to postpone its consideration for two weeks, and then took up the legislative and executive appropriation bills.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Conspiracy.

PARIS, May 6.—The *Gaulois* (independent organ) says that the Opposition party has sent commissioners to London and Brussels to ascertain the real truth of the alleged conspiracy.

The Plebiscite.

PARIS, May 6.—There was a conference yesterday at the Tuileries, at which MM. Ollivier, Canrobert, Pietri, Lebœuf, and the Minister of the Interior were present. The design of the conference was to agree upon the precautions necessary to be taken to preserve public order on Sunday next, the day of voting. In the meantime the police and local authorities are making all preparations possible in furtherance of the same end.

The *Marseillaise*, Henri Rochefort's journal, was seized by the authorities to-day, on account of the violence of its articles on political affairs.

Continued Arrests.

Arrests continue to be made of persons suspected of implication in the regicide plot.

Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—Arrived out, steamships Ilesia and Russia.

The Red River Expedition Abandoned.

LONDON, May 6.—It is stated that the expedition recently organized to operate against the Red River insurgents has been abandoned, owing to the receipt of favorable news from that region.

Discussion in Parliament.

The House of Commons was provoked to a long discussion last evening on a point of order, it having been stated that W. Halley, a member for Peterborough, had published certain comments on the proceedings. No result was reached.

Betting on the English Races.

The betting on the Chester cup closed at midnight yesterday about as follows:—Four to one against Sabinus, five to one against Derby, eight to one against Sunshine, twenty-one to one against Palmerston.

The Revolt in Algeria.

General De Wimpfen reports to the War Department from Oran, that the tribes of Algeria which recently revolted have submitted to French rule again. Two sharp engagements were had with the rebels on Sunday, April 3, in both of which the French were successful.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial.

Continued from the Second Edition.

The question then for the jury was as to the mental condition of the accused when the deed was committed. After speaking of the power of a good woman for good, counsel went on to say there were two incidents in the trial well worthy of observation—one was the appearance of private counsel in the case; the other was the objection to three jurors who happened to be countrymen of the prisoner. Those men were good and reputable citizens, eligible as jurors, and their exclusion by the District Attorney was utterly indefensible. Questions asked by private counsel prove that private malice was at the back of the prosecution.

He wished to impress upon the jury that this was a case of murder or nothing. Any such compromise as sending the prisoner to the State Prison would be a violation of their oaths. The jury should remember that a man might be insane towards one individual and sane towards all others. Counsel then read portions of the Scriptures, proving thereby that Richardson had violated the seventh and ten commandment, for, not satisfied with debauching McFarland's wife, he had coveted her for himself. Under the old law adulteresses were doomed to death. The remainder of the speech, up to the hour of recess, was occupied by reviewing the evidence showing insanity, which counsel impressed upon the jurors was fully proved.

THE COAL TRADE.—The following is the amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, May 5, 1870:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon.....	1,404 07
From Pottsville.....	215 04
From Schu'kill Haven.....	16,642 17
From Pine Grove.....	1,160 10
From Port Clinton.....	3,290 16
From Harrisburg and Dauphin.....	5,649 11
From Allentown and Alburtis.....	4,962 02
Anthracite Coal for week.....	33,325 07
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week.....	10,806 14
Total for week paying freight.....	44,132 01
Coal for Company's use.....	5,232 10
Total all kinds for week.....	47,364 11
Previously this year.....	1,078,270 16
Total.....	1,120 635 07
To Thursday, May 6, 1869.....	1,386,972 01

—The academic year at Harvard College is hereafter to begin on the first Thursday following the last Wednesday in September. Commencement is to be held on the last Wednesday in June, to be followed by the long vacation; the winter recess to extend from the 26th of December to the 6th of January, exclusive.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 N Creek Bds..	12½		50 sh Leh V R.....	36	
$1000 Phila & Erie..	91¾		34 do.....lo.	36	
$1000 C & Am 6s, 88.	90¾		100 sh Read R..b60.	51¾	
$2000 Pa 1st mt.....100¼			200 do .....51·31		
$5000 City 6s, New.102¾			100 do .....51·31		
$5000 W Jer R 7s....	97		100 do.....s10.	51¾	
5 sh Com'l Bk.....	58		500 do.....51·31		
7 sh Penna..opg..	56¾		100 do..rg&in.51·31		
29 do.....	56¾		6 sh Mech Bank..	31¾	
6 do....opg	56¾				

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Pa & N Y Cl 7s	93¾	22 sh C & Am R.ls. s5....121	
$800 City 6s, N.ls.	102¾		
1100 do.....	102¾	6 sh Penna R.c&p.	56¾
$3500 Hunt & B Top 1st mt.b5..	90	100 do.....	56¾
		4 do....c&p.	56¾
100 sh Sch Nav.....	6¼	3 sh Leh Val.....	56

FINE STATIONERY,

ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.

DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver an Stationer.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18 karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 25 wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

DOORS FOR FIRE-PROOF SAFE.—WANTED—A second-hand set of DOORS for brick Fire-proof. Address RAY, Salem, N. J.; price and size. 5 6 2t

CANCER PLANT IS A BLOOD PURIFIER.
CANCER PLANT IS A BLOOD PURIFIER.
CANCER PLANT IS A BLOOD PURIFIER.
CANCER PLANT IS A BLOOD PURIFIER.
CANCER PLANT IS A BLOOD PURIFIER. 5 5 3t8p

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM

PATTERN SHIRTS,

MADE BY R. EAYRE,

ONLY, [5 4 wfm4m8p

58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Very desirable Residence, Stable, and Carriage-house, 3 acres, Main street, Woodbury, New Jersey, opposite the Methodist Church. On Tuesday, May 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that desirable country place, containing about 3 acres of ground, situate on Main street, opposite the Methodist Church, Woodbury, New Jersey. The improvements are a well-built and handsomely-finished new frame house, gas-house, wood-house, barn, carriage, cow, and chicken-houses, and other out-buildings, in complete order. The house was built eight years ago, with the best materials and in the best manner, for the present owner, under the superintendence of a Philadelphia architect; has handsome gas-fixtures and cornices throughout; verandah, with iron pilasters, on the front and south sides of the house; the first floor has a large hall, parlor, with French-plate windows opening to the floor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, and cistern; the second floor has 5 good chambers, well ventilated, china closet and bath-room, and in the attic 2 large chambers; good closets in every room; also a dry cellar, laid with hydraulic cement. There is a range in the kitchen; upper rooms are heated from the dining-room and parlor; the side yard and lawn has iron fence; ground laid out with evergreens, shrubbery; grape arbor; well shaded and stocked with choice bearing fruits of all kinds. On the highest elevated ground at Woodbury; all the walks are paved with brick, and there is plenty of good water at the house and barn. Terms, $3000 may remain on mortgage. To examine, take the boat at upper side of Market street for Woodbury or West Jersey cars. Immediate possession. Will be shown by the owner and occupant, Mr. J. V. Cheesman.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 28 m7 14 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 117 Friedlander street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first, and Race and Vine streets.—On Tuesday, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Friedlander street, west of Twentieth street, No. 117; containing in front on Friedlander street 18 feet, and extending in depth 68 feet. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 21 30 m7 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 1629 Poplar street, west of Sixteenth street. On Tuesday, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Poplar street, west of Sixteenth street, No. 1629; containing in front on Poplar street 18½ feet, including half of a 2 feet wide